All the News
For Twelve Cents
Per Week.
Try
THE MORNING STAR,

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Does Farming Pay?

I say it does if you look after the little things, for instance by buying your goods at the one price cash store and save 10 to 15 per cent. on your Dry Goods. In Domestic Goods, Dress Goods and Pants Cloth from 15 to 25 per cent.; on your Shoes—Children's Shoes, Misses', Ladies' and Men's Shoes, Women's Shoes from 50c a pair up; Men's Shoes from 75c up; good Brogan Shoes from 75c up; Children's from 15c up to 65c. On your Underwear from 20 to 25 per cent. A good Man's working Shirt for 18c, better 15c, 19c, extra good 33 and 50c; extra heavy drilled Drawers, good full size, at 23c a pair. In Clothing and Pants from 25 to 35 per cent. Boys' Knee Pants 15c, 20 and 25c; Men's Pants from 25c, 35c, 50c, 60 and 95c up. In these goods we beat the State. Heavy good Suits from $3 50 up. Good wool Vest for 50c each; good full size seamless Men's Socks at 5c a pair. A splendid canvas Overall, extra heavy at 40c a pair; the best you ever saw, in blue, made up like Pants at 50c a pair. One thousand Gentlemen's silk Neck Scarfs at 13c each, worth 25c apiece. Does farming pay? yes, if you buy your Homespun from us, ⅞ yard wide, Sea Island Cotton, at 4c. One yard wide Rockingham at 4½c, one yard wide Rockingham at 5c; the Washington Checks in Homespun at 3½c per yard by the bolt, the best made. Does farming pas? Yes, by saving the little things. Buy your Hats from the one price cash store where you can get a good black Straw Sailor Hat at 10c; good French Felt Sailor at 25c, brand 35c; shapes in Straws, in new Spring style, at wholesale prices. In drummer's samples some of every kind, & full line of new Flowers and Spring Ribbon and Violets. If you study how to save this can only be done by watching the bargains and the people that give them, but our first thought is to procure goods we are not ashamed of, and put prices on them that will make our customers stick to us like burs on a coon's tail. If you need any goods come to the Big Racket Store of Wilmington.

BRADDY & GAYLORD,
On Front street, opposite the Market House. mar10 tf

Ladies'

Chemisettes,

CHEMISETTES,

Chemisettes,

CHEMISETTES,

The latest style Chemisette at

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

Mail orders promptly filled.
mar 9 tf

The Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Co.,

—OF—

Greensboro, N. C.

Offers Cheaper Fire Insurance,

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the Company. All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policy-holders.

Capital, $100,000.00.

Subscribed by twenty capitalists, whose names represent over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Policy-Holders are Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS.

L. Banks Holt,	Bennehan Cameron
A. F. Page,	Thos. H Holt,
J. S. Carr,	Sam'l McD. Tate,
D. G. Worth,	Lawrence S. Holt,
Donald McRae,	J. S. Spencer,
E. D. Latta,	Wm. E. Holt,
Edwin Shaver,	James P. Sawyer,
F, J. Murdock,	J. W. Scott,
L. M. Scott,	J, VanLindley,
E. P. Wharton,	J. M. Worth.

OFFICERS.

J. M, Worth, President.
E. P. Wharton, Vice-President.
A. W. McAllister, Sec. & Treas.

When your policy expires see that it is renewed in the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

STEDMAN & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 16 1m

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent, Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms, Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash sad on improved city real estate
june 24 tf s

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LV.—NO. 150. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,686

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

OUTLINES.

The smallpox at Hot Springs, Arkansas. —— Base ball at Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday. —— The Prince of Wales very sick. —— Business men from Massachusetts to visit Georgia. —— News from the revolution in Havana. —— No particulars of the reported demand for the recall of the U. S. Consul at Havana. —— Assignment of a loan and investment company in Kansas. —— The railroad boycott affair. —— Exports of specie from New York. —— Negroes migrating from Alabama to Mexico—Their places being filled by emigrants from Northern States. —— A missing schooner arrived at New York. —— Chickenpox among the students at Yale College. —— The findings of the Ohio Military Commission in the case of Col. Coit, in command of the State Guard during the late riot at Washington Court House. —— President Cleveland—The rumor that he had met with an accident on his hunting expedition is not confirmed. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Fatal accident on the Georgia Railroad yesterday. —— New York markets: Money on call 2 per cent.; cotton quiet; middling gulf 6 8-16 cents; middling uplands 5 15-16 cents; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $1.90@2.75; good to choice do. $3.80@3.35; wheat fairly active and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 59@59¼ cents; afloat 60¾@61 cts; corn dull and strong; No. 2 at elevator 50¾ cents; afloat 53¼@53¾ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and firmer; at 36@36½ cents; rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1.55@1 60.

If it be true, as announced, that six thousand negroes, mostly from Arkansas and Mississippi, have paid their fares in advance to Africa, somebody has a soft snap on the exodustic colored brother.

When Congress abolishes the very seductive and pernicious custom of allowing contestants for seats $2,000 to pay expenses, &c., there will be fewer contest and less pilfering of the public treasury.

Capt. Broman, of Oregon, proposes to take a cruise around the Horn and across the Atlantic in a thirteen and a half foot canoe, provided it doesn't turn over and spill him out somewhere on the way.

Russia is progressing. She has abolished the use of the knout in the infliction of punishment. It was about time for it was barbarous. Within ten years 3000 persons, punished for petty thefts, have died from this barbarous treatment.

An Indiana solon proposes to reduce the price of stolen kisses from $500 to $250. This looks like encouraging larceny, but perhaps he doesn't put a very high value on the Indiana article. In Missouri purloined kisses are worth $2,500.

If Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was as sensitive as the New Hampshire woman who spun the yarn which she twisted into a rope and hanged herself because she was in debt, he would not have lived to be associated with the hyena or the buzzard.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, announces that he is now in good health again, has money enough to buy the next meal and proposes to take a hand in State politics again. But why should any honest man who has money enough to buy the next meal engage in Republican politics?

London jewellers were perpleedx to account for the large number of rubies that were appearing in that town until they discovered that parties in Paris were running in big lots of artificial stones which it takes an expert to tell from the natural article. Edison has been making rubies for some time and doing it cheaper than they could be dug out of the ground and finished up.

One reason, perhaps, why the Japanese soldiers fight so well is that that they know they will be taken care of if wounded and decently buried if killed, and one reason why the Chinese soldiers run the first chance they get is, even if they are not naturally inclined to run, that if wounded they are left to die like dogs. The soldier who feels that he is looked upon as no more than a dog can't fight like a man.

George Gould indignantly denies the oft-published report that the marriage contract called for $2,000,000 cash for his French brother-in-law, who, he says, is pretty well fixed and amply able to take care of himself. George was somewhat slow in making this denial. He should have spiked it when the story was first published, if he cared to say anything about it at all.

It is said that Mr. Wm. H. Heard, who was recently appointed Minister to Liberia, is not as much stuck on his job as he was. He had been reading about the healthfulness, &c., of that climate, and when he called at the Department of State he was handed a dispatch which read: "We have just buried the American Minister in a beautiful green lot, next to his honored predecessor." Mr. Heard is not hankering to be buried in any beautiful green lot down there alongside of anybody.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTNER'S Bock beer.
HEINSBERGER—Bicycles.
D. L. GORE—Rust-proof oats.
W. B. COOPER—Seed potatoes.
NOTICE—Telephone subscribers.
J. A. SPRINGER—Coal by steamer.
C. E. GORDON—Ladies' chemisettes.
SOUTHERN STOCK Mutual Ins. Co.
J. H. REHDER & Co.—Retail dealers.
W. E. SPRINGER & Co.—Hardware.
A. D. BROWN—Special sale mattings.
G.R. FRENCH & SON—The lady's foot
J. HICKS BUNTING—Buttermilk soap.
RACKET STORE—Does farming pay?
KATZ & POLVOGT—Something special

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Salesman.
P. H. HAVDEN—Buggies, harness.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— There will be a total eclipse of the moon to-night, beginning at 8.39 o'clock.

— The bicycle race by the Carolina Cycle Club is announced for Friday, March 29th.

— One dealer sold eggs yesterday at 15c per dozen, retail, while others asked 16⅔c.

— Mr. Jas. Sprunt has bought Mr. Pembroke Jones' residence on South Front street.

— Local forecast: Slowly rising temperature Sunday afternoon; light variable winds.

— Much to our regret we are compelled to defer publication of the interesting article of "Senex."

— The Mitchell mill property on North Water street has been sold by Mr Ricaud, receiver of the First National Bank, to Mr. J. T. Harper.

— Mr. J. W. Morgan, a highly respected citizen of Pender county, died at his residence, near Harrison's Creek, on the 7th inst. He was about 68 years old.

— The schooner *Sallie Bissell*, a frequent visitor at this port, sunk in twenty feet water at Ocracoke, N. C. She was from Charleston, S. C., bound to Newbern, N. C., with a cargo of phosphates.

— Mr. Edward Williams, who is temporarily filling Mr. Phil. Townsend's place as Southern Associated Press operator here, is doing his work in first-class style. Phil. will come back "when his money gives out."

— Four grown fowls—three of them white Leghorns—were offered for sale at Fourth street market yesterday morning by a colored man. The clerk of the market suspecting that the fowls were stolen questioned the man, who left the fowls with the clerk and went off to get some one to identify him, but failed to return.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

—Mr. Warren G. Elliott, Jr., of Norfolk, is in the city, visiting friends.

— Mr. W. R. Walker, of Currie, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Kate Stedman, of Asheville, is here on a visit to Miss Eliza Potter.

— Mr. Jeff Blackburn, of Armour, N. C., of rabbit-foot fame, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. Melvin, formerly of this city, but now of Richmond, Va., is in the city on business.

— Mr. V. S. Stevens, Mrs. E. B. Stevens and Miss Jessie Stevens, of Southport, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Capt. P. T. Dicksey, the popular steamboatman, is here at his old home, where he is quite sick with rheumatism.

— Mr. E. S. Conner, business manager of the United States Marine Band, was in the city last evening, arranging for the appearance of his famous band, and made the STAR a pleasant call.

— L. V. Bassett, Rocky Mount; C. M. Gilpen, Newbern; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; S. F. Craig, Southport; J. L. Bulner, Raleigh; F. M. McKoy, Lillington; T. M. Frazer, Greensboro; W. B. Brice, Wallace; L. V. Bassett, Rocky Mount; H. Butters. Hub; W. G. Whilden, Greensboro; T. A. McNeill, Lumberton, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—394 bales cotton, 44 casks spirits turpentine, 83 bbls rosin, 78 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—18 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 67 bbls rosin, 48 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—11 casks spirits turpentine, 358 bbls rosin, 21 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—8 casks spirits turpentine, 4 bbls rosin, 142 bbls tar.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 412 bales, spirits turpentine, 74 casks; rosin, 512 bbls; tar, 284 bbls; crude turpentine 5 bbls.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 10.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 42°; 8 p. m., 45°; maximum, 54°; minimum, 01°; mean, 47°.

Rainfall for the day .44; rainfall for the month up to date 1.09 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For Virginia and North Carolina, warmer; fair west winds.

For South Carolina and Georgia, fair, warmer; south winds.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ANOTHER RUPTURE IN THE RANKS OF THE FUSIONISTS.

Defeat of Bill to Change Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Otho S. Wilson Elected Railroad Commissioner and Chas. A. Cook, Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court—Amendments to the Revenue Bill.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning and prayer was offered by Rev. L Branson.

On motion of Mr. Farber, of Pitt, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue act. Lieutenant Governor Doughton by unanimous request of the committee presided.

Mr Dowd offered an amendment to increase the tax on pool and billiard tables in saloons from $50 to $75. The amendment was lost, leaving the tax as it now stands.

Mr Daiby offered an amendment which was adopted placing a tax of one half of one cent per pound on chewing tobacc, and five cents per thousand on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

The provision to tax lawyers ten dollars per annum was taken up and caused considerable discussion. Mr Moody, of Haywood, himself a lawyer, favoring it, and Mr Paddison opposing it on the ground that it was class legislation. Mr Fowler also made a ringing speech against the provision. Mr Forbes said there were many lawyers that he did not believe made over ten dollars a year. The vote was taken and the section taxing lawyers was stricken out by a vote of 24 to 18. Mr Moody offered an amendment to place a tax of $100 on bachelors over 25 years of age, and Mr Fowler offered one to place a tax of $200 on old maids, but these did not meet with favor.

Mr Moore moved to reconsider the vote by which the tax on lawyers was stricken out and another long discussion on the question followed.

Mr Forbes remarked that the Senate was as active as a lot of children, doing one thing one minute and undoing it the next.

The vote was reconsidered and the Senate reversed its action, putting the tax back on the lawyers. This was done by a vote of 21 to 14.

At 12.30 o'clock the committee rose and reported the bill favorably, and it then passed its third and final reading.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Senate took up the machinery act and adopted an amendment providing for listing property and collecting back taxes on it when such property shall not have escaped taxation.

Bill passed to amend the charter of Kinston and a resolution was adopted that the Senate remain in session till the calendar is cleared.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair and prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodard of the House.

BILLS ON PASSAGE.

Bill for the improvement of the public roads of North Carolina. Provides that any county may, by a vote, levy a special tax of fifteen cents on the 100 dollars worth of property and forty-five cents on the poll; also, to receive from the State the needed number of convicts, the county paying the incidental expenses. Passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the New Hanover Agricultural Live Stock and Poultry Association. Passed third reading.

Bill in regard to the Superior Court of Robeson county. Passed third reading.

Bill to provide for the revision and digesting of the public laws of North Carolina. Re-referred to the Judiciary.

Resolution in favor of the pages and laborers of the House. Pays each $5.00 extra. Passed third reading.

Bill to aid the institution of the deaf, dumb and blind. Passed third reading.

Bill to provide a dispensary in the town of Hickory. Passed third reading.

Bill to amend section 2879 of the Code. Passed third reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh. Passed third reading.

Mr Turner, of Mitchell, offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to have prepared and printed captions of the acts of the General Assembly. Adopted.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Bill to incorporate the Carolina Western Railroad. Favorable.

Bill to incorporate the Eastern Carolina Improvement Company. Favorable.

Bill providing for improvements at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Favorvble.

Bill to amend the charter of Goldsboro. Committee could not get a quorum. So reported.

The case of Parker vs. Peebles being the special order, was taken up, and Messrs Hunter, Campbell and Bryan spoke in favor of the minority report, which favored seating Parker. Mr Ewart, the chairman, closed the debate in behalf of the majority report in a very exhaustive and unanswerable argument. He then called the previous question on a *viva voce* vote.

Bill to amend chapter 3062 of the Code. Requires a deposit of $20,000 by unincorporated insurance companies. Passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate Elon and Atlantic Railroad Company. Passed third reading.

Bill to pay the widow of Adam Warner balance of salary of her husband as shellfish commissioner, was taken up and caused a long discussion.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The House passed bills to reduce one-half the bond of the Sheriff of Pamlico; to appropriate $5,000 annually to the Confederate Soldiers' Home.

It is the understanding at present that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday night.

Ladies of the Confederate Monument Association to-day announce May 20th as the date of the unveiling of the Confederate monument.

NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

When the Senate met to-night, the election of a Railroad Commissioner was declared in order. Mr. Dalby, of Greensboro nominated S. Otho Wilson, stating that he was so well known that he needed no recommendation. Mr. Adams, of Moore, nominated Capt. Thos. W. Skinner and said he was a gentleman whose character was above reproach. Mr. Wilson was elected by a strict party vote.

The election of a Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court was taken up, and Mr. Moody, of Haywood, nominated Senator Charles A. Cook, of Warren. Mr. Dowd nominated Judge O. P. Meares. Cook was elected by a party vote.

Wilson and Cook were also elected in the House by a vote of 62 to 133 respectively, Mason and Meares receiving the votes from the Democrats. It is said that Wilson's election was railroaded through to-night because a rupture was brewing between the Populists and Republicans, there being talk of the Code Commission being defeated. The Republicans threatened that if this was done they would have Wilson defeated for Railroad Commissioner.

A fiery debate occurred in the Senate over the bill for the relief of officers of various counties who lost money by the failure of the Bank of New Hanover. Mr. Paddison, of Pender, made a fight to carry the amendment to strike out Sheriff Kenan, of Duplin, and declared that the Senate would subject him to indignity if it refused to adopt his amendment. The Senate, however, went squarely against him, and defeated his amendment and passed the bill upon second reading, including Sheriff Kenan, of Duplin. The bill has already passed the House.

The leading incident of the House to-night was the defeat of the bill to change the Board of Directors of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind institution. It was defeated by the Populists voting with the Democrats; the vote was 49 to 81. The reason that the Populists voted against it was claimed that the Republicans had fixed up a cut-and-dried list of directors of their own.

The Senate to-night presented to Lieutenant R. A. Doughton, President of the body, a handsome and costly silver service. The presentation speech was made by Senator Moody, of Haywood, in a graceful and handsome manner.

Daniel Catches the Thief.

"'Possum up de gum tree; raccoon in de hollow."—*Old Song.*

Maj. Dan. O'Connor is not like Esau of old, a "mighty hunter;" but he bagged some game early yesterday morning that is not often caught "out of the woods." For several weeks mysterious raids had been made on his fowl house and a number of his choicest cockerels and pullets had disappeared. The Major was nonplussed. But he knows a thing or two about war; so, he went on picket duty Friday night, and in the early morning he espied a curious looking "varmint" going up a stairway in the rear of his house. Then he beat the "long roll," placed himself at the head of his forces and, after a heated contest, captured the roguish visitor.

It was a 'possum—a regular "smooth-tail." The Major smiled and the 'possum grinned, as his ancestors did. Finally, the quadrupedal thief was caged and kept in confinement until a colored citizen came along who appreciates the juicy sweetness of roast 'possum, and to him the game was given.

OLD LADIES' HOME.

The ladies of the Benevolent Society are pleased to announce that they have succeeded in raising within $50.00 of the amount required to secure the $100 offered by a gentleman through last Sunday's papers. They have reason to think he will wait on them a few days for the remainder. This amount, together with the former subscriptions, enables them to secure the desirable property on the corner of Princess and Ninth streets.

There are nearly $1,400 in sight, making only six hundred now to be raised towards the $3.000 they asked the community for.

They feel sure of even this if all that have been applied to will respond, and those who are yet to be asked. Will not every one who has not yet subscribed give something and so enable them to make the whole payment and save them even a small debt? The purchase of the house is an assured fact even as it stands, but with a response now from every one they will be saved even a small debt.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Services in St. John's Church to-day by Rev Dr Carmichael at 7 45 and 11 a m and 5 p m. Sunday School 9.30 p m.

St. Paul's Church, Fourth and Orange streets, F N Skinner, Rector. Service to-day, 2nd Sunday in Lent, at 11 a m. Sunday School at 3 30 p m. No service at night. During the week services daily, except Monday, at 9 a m and except Wednesday at 5.30 p m. All seats free.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Rev L T Christmas having returned to the city, will occupy his pulpit to-day at 10.30 a m, 8.00 a m and 7.30 p m. Friends, visitors and strangers welcome.

Exhibition Drill.

The Naval Reserves will give an exhibition drill next Tuesday night on Market street with a full company in uniform. Tuesday night following, if the weather permits, the Reserves will go through an extended-order drill at Hilton Park and mimic sham battle as on last Tuesday night. There are a number of people who wish to see the sham battle repeated.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

Last Wednesday afternoon a number of ladies met at the W. L. I. armory for the purpose of organizing a North Carolina Division of the National Daughters of the Confederacy.

In reading the constitution, with a view to its adoption, they were confronted with one section which shut out so large a proportion of those most desirable, and deserving of membership that it was found unadvisable to organize until after a meeting which has been called in Nashville, Tenn., for March 30th, when it is hoped this defective article, clearly an oversight, conflicting as it does with the whole tenor of the confederation, will be revised and corrected.

As soon as possible thereafter the Cape Fear Daughters will organize and get in working order, undertaking first the collection and preservation in a permanent museum, of everything of interest connected with the late war.

— There is another small freshet in the upper Cape Fear. Friday at 6 a. m. there was 23 feet 6 inches water in the river at Fayetteville, and the water still rising.

WILMINGTON'S CHARTER

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE OF DEMOCHATIC CITIZENS.

They Were Unable to Prevent the Passage of Obnoxious Amendments—Complain That the Democratic Representative From New Hanover Was Not in Sympathy With Them, But Practically a Prisoner in the Hands of the Enemy.

David G. Worth, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Mass Meeting March 2d City.

DEAR SIR:—The reasons causing the appointment of a committee to go to Raleigh and attempt to defeat the amendment to our city charter, in the interests of Democrats, are well known to the Democrats present at the meeting and to the public generally. On arrival at Raleigh we found that we had been led to hope too much from the disagreement, which was said to have divorced the Pops. from the Rads., and on the contrary we found they had agreed upon a division of the spoils and the Democratic lamb had been parcelled out wool and mutton, and Russell was absolute master of the situation.

Having had reported in the Raleigh papers the result of our meeting, we had reason to expect that our Representative would meet us and give us the situation, but we had to look him up, and though the committee was then in session, considering the question of amending our charter, he knew nothing about it, and gave us no advice. Judge Russell was there in his almightiness, and while we believe the result was a foregone conclusion, yet we think it was the duty of our Representative to represent Democratic principles, and with all the power of his moral, intellectual and political force, oppose the amendment; but right here the proverbial "watermillion" was dropped, as we will demonstrate while we unfold our tale.

Though we found peace reigning supreme in the opposed battle camps, we were not disposed to give up the fight, but took council with the leaders of the Populists and were led to believe that they were in sympathy with us. They promised, to make it the subject of a caucus and assured us that the defeat of the amendment would carry there; hence the notes of encouragement sent to the *Messenger* from time to time. We were informed on Wednesday night that the caucus had decided in our favor, but it seems that when it came to a vote, the reverse was true. Russell boasted that he had beaten Skinner in his own caucus. Your committee based their claim to immunity from any charge upon the public announcement made by the Populists that they would enact no laws to make officer for Republicans, and negro that they would regulate no city to rule. We are anxious to have it understood that we have stood squarely for Democratic principles throughout, asked no favors of Republicans, and made concessions to no one.

We have no doubt but that we could have defeated the amendment had we not been hampered by the complications arising from the position of our Democratic member on the Criminal Court bill.

In order to accomplish the abolishment of this Court (which seemed to be his all-absorbing idea), he of necessity was compelled to treat with the Republicans, thereby being prevented from antagonizing any of their measures, and, whether intentionally or not, we know he made the impression upon Democrats, Populists and Republicans alike that he favored the amendment to our city charter. It was stated on the floor of the House by French that McClammy had intended offering the amendment continuing the present Board of Aldermen in office for two years, but on account of his being absent just at that moment, he (French) did it.

While we found the Democrats heartily with us, we were deprived of their active support by the feeling that it was the business of our Representative to take the initiatory, instead of which his association being mostly with Russell, French and Rice, they felt that he had not identified himself with Democratic measures, and therefore the relationship existing between him and the other Democrats did not justify their confidence.

In the speech of five minutes made by our Democratic Representative, he said he was against the amendments, but recognized the fact that they might have been much worse, and considering the circumstances, were conservative. He then descanted upon the moral characteristics of March Walker, anticipating the charge of the Republicans that we put negroes on the police force. One Republican who had voted against the amendment on the second reading after an interview with McClammy, changed it against us.

French, in his speech of about one minute, said that never before had so much been conceded to the minority, being exactly in line with the argument of our Democratic member. He did not controvert the able delineation of the character of March Walker, accepting the conclusions of our able Representative on this subject as being entirely satisfactory to him.

Objection being made to the bill's passage on its third reading it was made a special order for next day. In the meantime, your committee were busy trying to make friends for our side, and being reinforced by the presence of G. J. Boney and B. F. Keith, felt the effect of increased vigor and again interviewed the leaders of the Pops. and had the promise that the matter should be reconsidered in caucus that night; but matters of more direct importance to them shelved our interest. When the final fight came off on its third reading we went to French and McClammy together and claimed the right to have half an hour in which to discuss the merits of the measure and were assured that we would have that time by McClammy. We had arranged to have our views represented by Ray of Macon and McCall of Mecklenburg, but when the question came up, French immediately called the previous question, shutting out all debate, and we were beaten by a vote of 43 to 55, while the vote on the previous day had been 39 to 61, showing a gain of ten votes against the amendment in the twelve hours' intervening.

On the third reading of the bill the member from Mitchell went to McClammy and asked him what the objections to the bill were, and he said his objections were political; he therefore immediately had his vote recorded for the amendment and against us.

We are sure this vote could have been saved to us, as also that of the Republican who had his vote changed against us after he had a consultation with McClammy, and a sufficient number of others to defeat the bill had the heart of our Representative been with us; but he was tied hand and foot and was practically a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, not being allowed the honor of retaining his side-arms. This is a sad record, but it is true and we have been slaughtered in the house of our friends.

It was humiliating to your committee to have to consult with members from other sections for information, advice and assistance which should have been furnished us cheerfully by own own Democratic member.

We take pleasure in acknowledging counsel, sympathy and assistance from Messrs. McCall, of Mecklenburg, and Ray, of Macon, and Col. Harry Skinner.

Your committee are sufficiently amused with the attempt to interview a Legislature when we have to fight our own side as well as the opposition. If there should exist in the mind of any one an inclination to criticise the committee for not having accomplished the object for which it went, we claim that they are estopped by the fact that we were actuated by no personal or selfish motive, but sacrificed our comfort and business to serve the citizens of Wilmington and paid our own expenses to do it.

Our people underestimate the importance of being properly represented in our State as well as our National Legislature. There is no question about the fact that we are judged by our Representative; and in fact, there is no other way by which it may be done.

Respectfully submitted. Your obedient servants,

[Signed] ROGER MOORE (Chm'n),
CHARLES E. BORDEN,
J. C. STEVENSON,
WALKER TAYLOR.
Committee.

The committee submitted, also, the following:

Mr. McClammy said in his speech in the House: "You may understand that I am opposed to any amendment of the charter of the city of Wilmington. I recognize that any change of the charter is unnecessary. I am willing to concede this much, for the sake of argument, that the charter, with the changes proposed by the gentleman from New Hanover, is not as radical a change in our charter as are the changes made in other charters by this Legislature; but it is by no means now such a charter as I would advocate. The charter taken from the city of Wilmington in 1893 was one under which our people enjoyed their rights; school houses were erected, business prospered, education stalked abroad in the land and happiness ran like sunshine over the city. Why change the law which made our city so prosperous and happy? It has been asked, 'did not the city have negro policemen? Did not the Democratic party in the city of Wilmington, that city of elegant culture and historic fame, appoint a negro policeman?' I tell you they did appoint a negro; but he was a Democratic negro, an advocate of the same principles that I advocate. That constitution guaranteed that when I walked the streets of Wilmington, I had protection and our people of all classes had protection. I have no objection to the appointment of March Walker. I know he is a negro as black as the ace of spades, but he has a character as pure as the snow that falls from heaven. I have no guaranty here that the appointments to be made will be such appointments as those made by the Democratic administration. I am opposed to this charter. I don't see any necessity for it."

A $85,000 FAILURE.

A Large Clothing House Forced to the Wall.—One of the Most Gigantic Sales Ever Known.

The Hub Clothing Company, one of the largest wholesale houses in the North, were forced to make an assignment. The present business depression was too much for them and they were forced to take this step for the benefit of their creditors. We purchased this stock at a very low figure and that's the basis on which we are going to sell it. Come to our salesrooms and inspect this grand stock. Make comparisons of the goods and prices, and if we can't fully convince you that this stock is being sold at one-third, and less than actual value, then don't purchase.

We can truthfully say that the prices placed on these goods would not cover the cost of the raw wool. A few prices only follow: An elegant suit of men's clothes, $3.85, worth $8, or money refunded; mens' fancy cheviot suits, $4.60, worth $10.00; mens' elegant dress suits, $7 50 worth 16.00. Elegant pair of men's pants $1 24 worth 3 50; men's fine dress pants $1 98 worth 4 50; boy's Harris business suits $3 95 worth 7 00; boy's Sawyer cassimere suits $3 69 worth 9 00; 1500 pair boy's knee pants 19 cents; men's working shirts 19 cents worth 40 cents; men's fine unlaundered shirts 39 cents; men's finest dress shirts 69 cents worth $1 50. Handkerchiefs 5 cents really worth 20 cents. All kinds of furnishing goods at less than one-third value. Underwear at your own prices. Thousands of other bargains. Don't buy a dollar's worth of clothing anywhere, but come here first and convince yourself that what is here advertised are facts beyond dispute. Great Sheriff Sale of Clothing, 110 and 112 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Make no mistake, look for the large sign before you enter. No branch store connected with this sale. During this sale the stores will remain open evenings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice Telephone Subscribers.

Add to your list James D. Nutt, the Druggist, No. 150.

Where a fresh line of everything pertaining to the Drug business may be found. march 10 tf

E. R. Seed Potatoes.

50 barrels SEED POTATOES.
00 barrels Ordinary Potatoes.
25 boxes Ginger CAKES.
50 boxes Lemon CAKES.
50 boxes SODA CAKES.
25 boxes MIXED CAKES.
25 boxes big Four Tobacco.
25 Barrells Mott's Vinegar.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
236 North Water Street,
march 10 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Bicycles. 1895.

If you ride, why not ride the best? We have them. The Victors, the Stearnes, the Crescents, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

These are the best Bicycles. For further information and catalogues, please call at

HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store.
mar 10 tf

Rust-Proof Oats & Seed Potatoes.

63 bbls. E. R. POTATOES for seed.
864 bags PEANUTS, all grades.
1299 bbls. Flour.
1469 bags Flour.
1400 bushels R. P. Oats.
30,000 lbs. D. S. Sides.
142 bbls. Molasses, all grades.
1399 Kegs Nails.

And lots of other goods at lowest market price, such as Meal, Canned Goods, Syrup, Hay, Hoop Iron, Tobacco, Snuff and Lye.

Send your orders to
D. L. GORE.
mar 1 D&W tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Sale
OF
Mattings
—AT—
No. 9 North Front St.

200 Pcs Chinese and Japanese

MATTINGS,

JUST RECEIVED, and will be closed out at these low figures—

15c Matting at 10c per yard.
20c Matting ut 15c per yard.
35c Matting at 25c per yard.
50c Cotton Warp at 35c a yard,
35c Cotton Warp at 25c a yard.

Special Sale
Laces and Embroideries
this week. All the latest and most desirable patterns.

Colored Dress Goods.

85c all-wool Henriettas, 65c yd.
50c all-wool Henriettas, 37½c yd.
80c all wool Serge, 60c yard.
60c all wool serge, 40c yard.
75c all wool Whipcord, 50c yard.
85c Polka fancy, 65c yard.
75c Lt. Henriettas, 50c yard.
60c Lt. Henriettas, 40c yard.
75c Silk and wool Suitings 50c yard.
60c 44 inch Fancy Suitings, 45c yrd.
60 & 75c all wool fancies, 25c yard.

Black Dress Goods.

85c all wool Henriettas, 65c yard.
$1 all wool Henriettas, 75c yard.
$1.40 all wool Henriettas, $1 yard.
50c all wool Serge, 40c yard.
75c all wool French Serge, 50c yard.
$1.25 all wool French Serge, 85c yd.
$1.50 all wool Royaleese, at $1.25.
85c all wool Fancy Granites, 65c yd.
$1 25 all wool Fancy Granites, 85c.

Wash Fabrics.

50c French Fancy Swiss, 35c yard.
35c French Ginghams, 25c yard,
15c Irish Lawns, 12½c yard.

A beautiful line Fancy Silk Warp Novelties just received. They are very artistic in figure and design.

38 inch Percales 12½c yard.
35c Crinkle Novelties, 25c yard.
50c Scotch Novelties, 35c yard.

A new line of French Organdies, in Light and dark shades.

We are sole agents for

Her Majesty Corsets.

Smith & Angell's Fast Black Hosiery.

Centimeri Kid Gloves.

Butterick's Patterns.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.
mar 3 tf

Robert Portner
Brewing Company's
BOCK BEER.

IS NOW ON SALE!

Brewed from Bavarian Hops And Canadian Malt.

Well-Aged and Of Delicious Flavor.

march 5 1w

To the Public.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Wilmington and the former patrons of the Empire Steam Laundry, that I have purchased the same and will give the business my personal attention. I will have a telephone put in my office at once. Patrons can depend upon prompt and satisfactory service in all respects. I will thank them to notify me personally or by note of any complaints and the same will be remedied at once. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

March 9 tf L. B. PENNINGTON.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING. MAR. 10, 1895

ESTIMATING WEALTH.

When people are either very rich or have the reputation of being, whether they are or not, they are very apt to be extravagant. If they have the reputation of being rich it gives them credit, and if they are prone to high living and extravagance they are very apt to take advantage of the credit. It is with nations as it is with the man. The rich nation is disposed to be extravagant and the nation which is not rich will be very likely to take advantage of its credit based on the reputation of its wealth. This has been one of this country's misfortunes, and one of the reasons why the public money has within the past three decades been squandered with such a lavish hand. We had been given figures to show that we were a very rich people and could therefore afford to spend money by the million, and we were taught to sneer at economy as an evidence of parsimony, unbecoming in a "billion dollar country." "A billion dollar country" was expected to conduct its affairs in a billion dollar style, whether a million tramps wandered through the country or not, and the chimneys of our industrial establishments were warm or cold.

On paper, as the wealth-figurers make it out, this is a very rich country, rich enough if its wealth was converted into money and evenly distributed, to give every man, woman and child, white, black, red or mixed, of her 65,000,000 of people, a round $1,000 in cash. But that is a statistical creation, and exists on paper, but not in fact. There is a vast difference between actual wealth and estimated wealth, or statistical wealth, which some man clever at calculating and paid for it, figures out from the census returns, or other methods of ascertaining the values of the land and other property there may be in the country. As a system for giving reliable information, based upon the data they use, the statements they present are about as misleading as the *per capita* method of calculating which gives the *per capita* of money in circulation at about $25, when thousands upon thousands of people haven't 25 cents, and one-half the money alleged to be in circulation is locked up in vaults, and never sees the light unless there is an extraordinary demand for it. The *per capita* system is wrong, because it conveys the impression that there is twice as much money in circulation as there is, and the system of computing the wealth of the country is wrong, because it is built more upon constructive or fictitious than upon actual values.

The bulk of every country's wealth consists of its real estate, embracing city, farm, forest, mine and quarry. The last four are the productive sources of wealth, furnishing the material for commerce (internal and external) and the raw materials for the manufacturers, which added to the value of the real estate make up the aggregate of the nation's wealth.

How do they calculate the value of real estate? They take the speculative value put upon it years ago, and as the population increases and railroads, &c., increase add to that value, until they double or treble it, when as a matter of fact it may not have advanced in value at all, and wouldn't sell to-day for more, nor perhaps as much as it would ten or more years ago. The running of a railroad through a country increases the value of land which may be put upon the market because the facility of reaching market adds attraction to it, but unless it is for sale the railroad adds nothing to its value only in so far as it enables the farmer to reach market more speedily and more economically. But as the building of the railroad gives a speculative value to all the lands through which it runs this increased speculative value is counted in when summing up the nation's aggregate wealth.

Thus, for instance: The improved farming lands in the Central Western States which had an average valuation of $11.14 an acre in 1850, were valued at $21.51 an acre in 1890, while in 1850 the men who cultivated them could make more out of them than the men who cultivated them in 1890 could. Was the man with his $21.51 an acre farm, any richer (unless he wanted to and could sell for that) than the man with his $11.14 an acre farm, which brought him in more clear money? A farm, like a city lot, is worth just what it will sell for, produce, or rent for and not a cent more.

It is easier to estimate correctly the value of city property, because that is based on actual sales, which frequently take place or upon rents, where so much property is rented, but adding to the value of property at the end of every decade simply because the population has increased, or more railroads have been built, we contend is a wrong system on which to make estimates. Make the proper distinctions, base calculations upon the income of the owners from their lands, taking a reasonable number of years for an average, and we would have a more correct way of estimating their value. If this were done, there would be a very material reduction in the aggregate wealth of this country, but there would be enough left to make us a pretty comfortably well off nation, although we will be very far from being a $65,000,000,000 one.

MINOR MENTION.

It was alleged when the proposition to pay the sugar producers $5,000,000 bounty on the last crop was under discussion in Congress that this money was in equity due to them, as they had based their calculations on the bounty when they made their arrangements for the year's work. If that were the *fact* it would be entitled to respectful consideration, but it was not the fact; but whether it was a fact or not the idea of justice is not what carried that bill through. The spirit of grab controlled, and selfishness was the potent agency after all that decided the result. Congressmen who did not represent sugar-growing or sugar-manufacturing constituencies voted for this bounty bill, not because they thought it was just, but because it would put money in the pockets of some of their constituents, as is shown by the following extract from an editorial in the New Orleans *Picayune*, congratulating the sugar producers on the passage of the bounty proposition and telling how the job was done:

"While there can be no underestimating of the splendid work performed in behalf of the sugar producers by the Representatives from this State in both houses of Congress, it is at the same time certain that a very large proportion of the votes secured for the bounty enactment were obtained by means of appeals made by the sugar producers and business men of this city to the constituents of the various members of Congress. All of the many communities which are indirectly benefited by the prosperity of the sugar industry, either because they sell machinery coal, or supplies to the planters, were asked to point out to their Congressmen the widespread injury that would result from the failure of Congress to do justice to the sugar producers. That these appeals were productive of good results was shown by the number of petitions which were presented in Congress by representatives from all sections of the country and by the voting for the amendment by men who, at the outset, were put down among the avowed opponents of the bounty claim.

"To the Sugar Bureau, organized by the sugar planters and located in this city, is mainly due the credit for the splendid missionary work which procured success for the bounty. This bureau actually sent out about 30,000 letters to all parts of the country. Every point in the contest was closely watched by this organization, and nothing was left undone which prudence and wise policy dictated. Under the wise direction of this bureau delegations of merchants and sugar men were frequently sent to Washington to push the claim of the producers on the spot and to aid the Louisiana Representatives with reliable data and advice."

The men who were interested in "selling machinery, coal or supplies to the planters," had dollars at stake on the passage of this bounty measure and therefore they used their influence with their representatives to vote to take $5,000,000 out of the United States Treasury and pay it to the sugar producers not because it was in justice or equity due to the sugar producers, but because they would get a part of it. In other words they urged their representatives to rob the U. S. Treasury for their benefit, for that is practically the animus that inspired the interest they took in this measure. In their case and in the action of their representatives equity was entirely lost sight of in the selfishness that prompted them.

* * *

It is said that five of the New England cotton manufacturing companies which will establish plants in the South now operate mills running 100,000 or more spindles each, and the question is asked, what the smaller mills will do when they have to compete with these large mills right in their neighborhood? This may possibly be an interesting question in the future, although it has not become so yet as there is little likelihood of there being such a rush of rich mill men South for some years to come as would put the smaller one in serious peril. The field is large and there is room for many more manufactories than will be established for some years and if the product should be very largely increased in the South it would not be so apt to affect the mill which is near the cotton fields as it would the mills remote from them. The tendency of the times is, however, towards the concentration of capital, and the consolidation of the smaller into greater plants, and this will eventually be the case in the South, with the cotton manufacturing industry as it has been with that and other industries in other sections. But the time for this is not near enough at hand to create any uneasiness among the operators of small mills, nor to deter anyone who may be contemplating putting his money in the milling business.

* * *

The steamer Longfellow, which was sunk in the Ohio river Friday, had on board the largest consignment of agricultural machinery for the South ever shipped from Cincinnati at one time. It is noticeable, and gratifyingly so, too, that it consisted entirely of reaping and mowing machines, which had been actually sold, and not sent as a venture, or for exhibition. This is an additional and a convincing fact going to show that diversified farming is making progress in the South, and substantial progress, too. The demand for reapers and mowers shows that the farmers of the section into which these were shipped are turning their attention to wheat, oats, grass, &c., which is not only a new departure, but the very best kind of a departure, for grain and grass mean more and better stock and richer lands, and as a result a more prosperous and a happier population. It is not so very long since a reaping or mowing machine was a curiosity in some portions of the Southern cotton belt and great crowds would gather to see the trials made in the harvest field.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— One speaker on compulsory education deplored Pennsylvania's illiteracy. It must be great. Last election a lot of voters only needed to make their mark and didn't even do that right.—*Phil. Times, Ind.*

—— There is a much stronger feeling abroad now in favor of bimetallism than there was two years ago. But it is rather early for the advocates of silver in the Senate to be quarrelling over the ratio which they will consent to accept when silver is rehabilitated. A division of opinion in the silver camp would greatly strengthen the position of the gold monometallists.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— The out-and-out steal of nearly $200,000 of the tax-payers' money by the Senate to buy a $50,000 house, in order to prevent the building of a theater near Senator Cameron's residence, fittingly caps the record of a body whose one dominating principle has been that no legislation for the country is permissible as long as a United States Senator objects, and that no objection by the country is permissible to any legislation for the personal benefit of a United States Senator.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Jonesboro *Progress*: Mr. Sidney Weatherspoon, of Sanford, died last Sunday. He was in his 70th year and was a prominent and influential citizen.

— Columbus *News*: Rev. G. W. Hill died at his home near Eoka in this county last Saturday from pneumonia. He had only been sick a short time. He was a native of this county and was between 75 and 80 years of age.

— Gastonia *Gazette*: Mr. J. W. Stroup, of Stanley Creek, was in town the other day. Speaking of big hawks, he said he had killed a big one a few weeks ago, but the interesting part of it was, that he saw him eating another hawk, his mate which he had killed.

— Elizabeth City *Economist*: Departed this life in Windsor, N. C., on Thursday night, February 25, Lorenzo S. Webb, aged 89 years and 11 days. He was probably the oldest man in the northeastern counties of North Carolina bordering on the Albemarle Sound.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Deputy Collector W. F. Gibson reports to Collector Simmons the seizure and destruction near Carver, in Moore county, of a 60-gallon illicit copper distillery and an outfit with 340 gallons of beer and 34 of spirits. "Bill" Barber was the owner of the establishment.

TWINKLINGS

— The principal difference between some modern marriages and the savage custom of wife purchase is that the purchase is just the other way now. —*N.Y. Recorder.*

— After gazing on the rotund figure of Queen Lil, we were surprised to hear that those who searched her house discovered that she had small arms.—*Dubuque Times.*

— Judge (to a man who has been subpœnaed as a witness)—You swear to tell the truth, the whole truth?

"I swear."

"And nothing but the truth?"

Witness (uneasily)—Pardon, we're not going to talk politics, I hope.—*Truth.*

— "Papa," said Johnny, "down here at the next street corner there's an awful strong smell of gas. Who pays for it when it leaks like that?"

"I pay for a good deal of it myself, I presume," replied Johnny's father.—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "Courtship is one of the greatest of earthly pleasures," said he, sentimentally.

"Yes," she replied," it is a great pleasure, but when a gentleman goes courting he means business."—*New York Press.*

— "I wouldn't swear that way," said the kind-looking old lady mildly.

"Bless your soul, ma'am, you couldn't. It takes years of truck drivin' to come anywhere near it," responded the gentleman whose team had balked across the car track.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence, absolutely pure and highly medicated. J. H. HARDIN, R. R. BELLAMY.†

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr King's New Discovery, for Consumption Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

ALONE.

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Since she went home—
Longer the evening shadows linger here,
The winter days fill so much of the year,
And even summer winds are chill and drear,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The robin's note has touched a minor strain.
The old glad songs breathe a sad refrain,
And laughter sobs with hidden, bitter pain,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
How still the empty rooms her presence blessed;
Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed;
My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The long, long days have crept away like years,
The sunlight has been dimmed with doubts and fears,
And the dark nights have rained in lonely tears,
Since she went home.

Ladies' Home Journal.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Faith never limps, but always steps firmly with both feet.

— The golden age is before us, not behind us.—*St Simon.*

— Make life a ministry of love, and it will always be worth living.—*Browning.*

— Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections are only to be fixed by those that are real.—*De Moy.*

— No man can hinder our private addresses to God; every man can build a chapel in his breast, himself the priest his heart the sacrifice and the earth he treads on the alter.—*Jeremy Taylor*

— A pure heart at the end of life, and a lowly mission well accomplished, are better than to have filled a great place in the earth, and have a stained soul and a wrecked destiny.—*J R. Miller*



HEART DISEASE.

Fluttering, No Appetite, Could not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My husband induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous."

MRS. HARRY E. STARR, Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Sold by all Druggists.

june 15 1y D&W fri su wed changedally

J. W. Norwood, H. Walters, J. S. Worth,
PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. CASHIER.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. has paid its depositors $2.575.89 cash interest on their deposits within the past year. Did you get any of that money? If not, why not? The foundations of thousands of fortunes have been laid by opening Savings Bank accounts. Every time you save a dollar it becomes easier to save the next; therefore begin today.

Be sure your money is in a safe place. The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. professes to be such a place, and invites investigation.

Respectfvlly,

H. Walters,	D. O'Connor,
J. S. Worth,	Don. MacRae,
W. A. Riach,	H. L. Vollers,
G. R. French,	J. W. Atkinson,
B. F. Hall,	J. W. Norwood,

march 7 Directors.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Registrars of election for the City of Wilmington, hereby give notice to all concerned that there will be held a municipal election, for the election of two Aldermen in each Ward of the City of Wilmington on the Fourth Thursday in March (March 28th) 1895; that the polls for said election will be kept open on said March 28, 1895, from 7 o'clock a. m. until sunset at the places designated below, and that the registration books will be kept open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., every day (Sundays excepted) commencing with Monday, March the 11th, 1895, and ending Wednesday, March 27th, 1895, at 6 o'clock p. m. at the places designated below:

W. McEvans, Registrar Upper Division First Ward. Registration and voting place on Fourth street near Harnett.

E. C. Woodbury, Registrar Lower Division First Ward. Registration and voting place, Phœnix Hose Reel house, on Fourth street.

J. G. Love, Registrar Second Ward. Registration and voting place, old Court House.

S. A. Craig, Registrar Third Ward. Registration and voting place, Giblem Lodge building, southwest corner Eighth and Princess streets.

Ed Daniels, Registrar Fourth Ward. Registration and voting place at engine house, on Ann street between Front and Second streets.

Wm. Greer, Registrar Fifth Ward. Registration and voting place, Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder house, on Fifth between Castle and Queen streets.

feb 28 2t feb 28 Mch 10

A PEACHBLOW VASE.

A MYSTERY OF SEVERAL YEARS SEEMS TO BE CLEARED UP.

A Matter That Has Long Been of Unusual Interest to Art Collectors—Brayton Ives Tells Queer Facts About the Vase and Conditions of His Purchase.

The Peachblow vase is in this city. That is the verdict of an amateur Sherlock Holmes, who set about the elucidation of the profound mystery surrounding this celebrated piece of porcelain for which $18,000 was paid when it was sold at auction in this city some eight years ago. Moreover, it seems apparent from what this amateur detective has discovered that, while the famous Peachblow vase belongs to Mr. Brayton Ives and is now in his house on Thirty-fourth street, even Mr. Ives himself is still mystified about some things concerning it.

Mr. Ives did not pay $18,000 for the Peachblow vase, and yet Mr. Moss, brother-in-law of Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan and the executor of her estate, affirms that that enormous sum was paid into the estate for the vase after the auction sale.

Nobody can tell who it is that is out of pocket because of the mystery surrounding the Peachblow, but it is certain that somebody for a reason best known to himself paid out several thousand dollars and has concealed his identity up to this date. Mr. Brayton Ives appears to be as much mystified as everybody else.

But now that Mr. William T. Walters of Baltimore is dead and a promise of secrecy made by Mr. Ives at the time the vase came into his possession has been fullfilled, he has consented to disclose some facts not hitherto known in connection with the mystery.

"The vase which is now in my possession," said Mr. Ives, "was bought by me from the American Art association, which had conducted the sale of the Morgan collection. From the outset there was something very mysterious about it. I was given to understand that I was to see something very rare and precious, but that I would have to promise to keep it quiet and not tell anybody about it for a certain length of time. Then when my curiosity and interest had been fully aroused I was conducted alone into a shaded apartment. After the doors had been locked and my companion had looked under the table to be sure there was no one concealed there, a safe was opened cautiously, and this vase was taken out from under its coverings. It looked to me like the Peachblow, which had vanished so mysteriously."

"One moment, please," said the amateur Sherlock Holmes, "how long after the Peachblow was sold for $18,000 to Mr. Walters, as Mr. Sutton alleged, did this occur?"

"From nine months to a year afterward," said Mr. Ives. "I bought the vase which was exhibited to me, but I said nothing about it for a long time. I kept it locked in my house. Before I got it I had to promise not to speak about it for a specified time, but that time has elapsed."

"How much did you pay for the vase?"

"That I am not at liberty to state," said Mr. Ives. "When I bought it, I made two promises, one that I should not say anything about it for a specified time, the other that I should never disclose the purchase price."

"What is at the bottom of all this mystery?"

"I am unable to guess," answered Mr. Brayton Ives. "Whether or not the vase I bought was the Peachblow vase, there was no reason that I am aware of why the facts should be concealed."

Mr. Ives admitted that the price he paid for the vase was considerably less than $18,000, and as an example of oriental porcelain he considered it worth what he had paid for it. He said that during the years the vase had been in his possession many things had come to his knowledge about the Peachblow, and that at times he doubted whether the vase in his possession was in reality that famous little mug. It seems that when the vase was sold to him under the mysterious circumstances described there was no guarantee that it was the Peachblow vase, and that the comparatively small price at which it was offered tended to prove that they were not identical.

On the other hand, there are those who assert that Mr. Ives believed he was buying the Peachblow vase, and was at any rate willing to take a "flier" on that assumption. The facts which he has subsequently learned seem to prove beyond any question that he did in reality buy the famous vase, and that his investment was a judicious one.

"Here is one fact," said Mr. Ives when discussing the pros and cons. "There is a lady in this city who is a friend of Mrs. Moir, who was the sister of Mrs. Morgan. This lady frequently visited the house of Mrs. Morgan, and there she saw and handled the Peachblow vase many times, examining it carefully. Upon one occasion when visiting my house she saw the vase now in my possession and exclaimed: 'I have handled that vase many times. It is the Peachblow!' A careful examination made by her only confirmed this opinion."

"The death of Mr. Walters, together with the examination of his collections, have cleared up some of the mystery which surrounds this subject," said Mr. Ives. "It is now pretty well established that he never had the Peachblow vase." —New York World.

Huntingdon.

Few persons know that Huntingdon, Pa., was named in honor of the Countess of Huntingdon, an eighteenth century great lady who did much for the University of Pennsylvania. Provost William Smith of the university founded the little city in 1777 and gratefully honored the university's patron in naming the new settlement.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Irony of Fate.

It was the irony of fate that both Dr. Loomis, the celebrated New York specialist in pulmonary diseases, and his first wife should die of pneumonia. Dr. Loomis was one of the first prominent New York physicians to send his patients to the Adirondacks to try the curative properties of the air there, and nearly 30 years ago he built a cottage of his own in the North Woods, then only half explored and boasting only one hotel where now there are scores. —New York Correspondent.

Knife Blades.

Pocketknife blades are very unevenly tempered. Even in so called standard cutlery some blades are hard and some are soft. For the latter there is no remedy, but the temper of hard blades can easily be drawn slightly. Take a kitchen poker and heat it redhot, have the blade that is to be drawn bright and hold it on the poker for a moment. When the color runs down to violet blue, stick the blade into a piece of tallow or beef suet until cold.—New York Ledger.

A Hard Question.

Modern Maid—I wish some advice.

Old Lady—Certainly, my dear. What is it?

Modern Maid—Shall I marry a man whose tastes are the opposite of mine and quarrel with him, or shall I marry a man whose tastes are the same as mine and get tired of him?—New York Weekly.

—DUKE CIGARETTES



MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

dec 14 tf fr su we W 2p

Lebanon County English.

"The most beautiful girl I ever saw, either in face or form," said the bachelor doctor, "was over in the good old Pennsylvania Dutch county of Lebanon. I met her at a party and fell in love with her even before I knew that she was worth $100,000 in her own right and before I had been introduced to her. The moment I saw her I resolved to try to win her. I was dead gone. I couldn't rest until I was introduced.

"An embarrassing silence followed the introduction. I had expected a friend at the party and hadn't seen him. I broke the embarrassing silence by asking my enslaver if she had noticed whether he was present. A flush deepened her cheeks. Her beautiful eyes grew brighter. Teeth of matchless white gleamed between her red lips as she opened them to reply. And this was what she said:

"'I haven't saw him yit. I guess he hasn't come already.'

"That was good Lebanon county English, but somehow I didn't try to win the girl."—New York Sun.

Philosophical.

Sir William Hamilton, who was appointed astronomer royal for Ireland at the age of 22 and who discovered quaternions, kept a headstrong horse, and on one occasion mounted him in Dublin just as a mathematical problem had suggested itself to him. The horse took a mean advantage of the rider's abstraction and ran away. "When I found it impossible to stop him," the philosopher said, "I gave him his head and returned to the problem. He ran for four miles and stood still at my gate—just as the problem was solved."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The brooches used in Rome during the first and second centuries very often had a martial appearance. They were fashioned after swords, helmets, battleaxes and bows.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	6
Standard	7¼	@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	8½	@	10
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	8¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	6¼	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¼	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	....	@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	@	25
Northern	23	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	55
Virginia Meal	55	@	57½
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6		6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	13½	@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	2 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 50
" " Family	3 25	@	
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, mixed, from store		@	60
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	55
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	....	@	3¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	6¼	@	9
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	26
" " " in bbls	....	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	....	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 15
OILS, ℔ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard	....	@	68
Linseed	75	@	80
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar	....	@	20
Deck and Spar	....	@	25
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	12½	@	22½
" Spring	10	@	20
Turkeys	60	@	1 00
PEANUTS, ℔ bushel 28 lbs	35	@	50
POTATOES, ℔ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	45
Irish, ℔ barrel	2 50	@	3 00
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	13 50
Rump		@	13 00
Prime		@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Rough—℔ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 15½
RAGS, ℔ lb—Country	....	@	1½
City	....	@	1
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack—Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	
American	....	@	65
In 125-℔ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4¼
Standard A		@	4¼
White Ex. C		@	4⅛
ExtraC, Golden		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3⅝
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	12 00	@	13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00	@	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 33½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 70 for Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	3⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4⅝	" "
Low Middling	4 13-16	" "
Middling	5¼	" "
Good Middling	5 9-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	412	bales
Spirits Turpentine	74	casks
Rosin	512	bbls
Tar	284	bbls
Crude Turpentine	5	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 9—Evening—Money on call 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487⅝@488 for sixty days and 489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486⅝@487¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 112; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 101; North Carolina sixes 126⅝. Railroad bonds easier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was 60⅝ bid for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 9—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 6 3 16c, middling uplands 5 15-16c.

Futures closed steadier, with sales of 174.788 bales; March 5 80c; April 5.81; May 5 84; June 5.84c; July 5.88c; August 5.92; September 5.95; October 5.93c; November 6 04c; December 6 08c

Net receipts 1,007 bales; gross receipts 2,168 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; forwarded —— bales; sales —— bales, all to spinners; stock (actual) 186,696 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 15,145 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,993 bales; exports to France 9.200 bales; exports to the Continent 5,898 bales; stock 899,061 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,928,866 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,716,700 bales; exports to France 659 990 bales; exports to the Continent 1,874,886 bales.

Flour dull and firm at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@$2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@2 75; patents $2 60@3 00; Minnesota clear $2 25@2 60; patents $3 25@4 10; low extras $1 90@2 30; Southern flour quiet and steady, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75; good choice do. $2 80@3 25. Wheat fairly active and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 59@59¼c; afloat 60⅜@61c; options opened strong and advanced ⅝c, fell ⅛c, with the close firm at ⅛c advance and trade moderate; No 2 red March 59⅜c; May 59⅞c; July and August 60c. Corn dull and strong; No. 2 at elevator 50⅛c; afloat 53¼@53⅛c; options were dull and strong at ⅛c advance—May 50⅜c, July 50c. Oats quiet and and firmer; options dull March and May 33⅝c; No. 2 white 36¼c; spot—No. 2, 33¼@33⅝c; mixed Western 33¼@35c; white State and Western 37@41c. Hay firm; shipping 50@55c; good to choice 70@75. Wool in fair demand and firm; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@33c. Texas 9@12. Beef null; family $12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 25; beef hams strong at $17 50; tierced beef quiet; city extra India mess $12 50@14 50. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 5⅝c; pickled shoulders 4⅛c; pickled hams 7⅞@8¼c; middles dull but steady; short clear $5 90. Lard quiet and easier; Western steam $6 80; city $6 37½; March $6 80; May $6 90, nominal; refined quiet, firm; Continent $7 20; South America $6 55; compound $5 25@5 37½. Pork quiet and steady; mess $11 25@12 00. Butter quiet and weak; State dairy 9@18c; State creamery old 10@16c; Western dairy 8@13; do. creamery new 18@19c, old 9@15; Elgins 19c. Cotton seed oil steady; crude 22c; yellow prime 26c; do. choice 26½c. Petroleum nominal. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses in fair demand and unchanged. Peanuts steady. Coffee—options dull and 5@10 points up; March $15 15; July $14 85; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7, $16 62½. Sugar—raw quiet and firm; refined more active and firm; off A 3 9-16@3 13-16; standard A 3⅞@4 1-16c; cut-loaf and crushed 4½@4 11-16c; granulated 3⅞@4 3-16c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady, cotton, per steamer 7-64d; grain per steamer 2 ½d,

CHICAGO, February 9—Cash quotations: Flour firm and trade was quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring, ——; No. 2 red 52⅝@53⅛c. Corn—No. 2, 44c. Oats—No. 2, 28⅛c. Mess pork per bbl, $10 00@11 00. Lard—per 100 lbs. $6 52½. Short ribs, loose—per 100 lbs, $5 45@5 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed—per 100 lbs., $4 62½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $5 70@5 75. Whiskey $1 28½.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 March 52¼, 52⅝, 52¼, 52⅝c; May 54⅜, 55, 54¼, 55; July 55⅜@55½, 56, 55½@55⅞, 56c. Corn—No. 2 March 43⅝, 43⅝, 43¼, 44c; May 45⅝, 45⅞, 45¼, 45⅝c; July 45, 45⅞, 45, 45⅝@45⅞c. Oats—No 2 May 29⅛@29¼, 29⅛, 29⅛@29¼, 29⅛c; June 29¼, 29¼, 29¼, 29¼; July 27½, 27⅞ 27½, 27⅞c. Mess pork, per bbl, May $10 85, 10 97½, 10 82½, 10 95. Lard, per 100 lbs May $6 60, 6 65, 6 60, 6 62½; July $6 72½, 6 75, 6 72½, 6 75. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 57½, 5 60, 5 57½, 5 60; July $5 72½, 5 72½, 5 70, 5 72½.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red spot and March 59⅜c bid; May 60⅜@60⅝c; steamer No. 2 red 56¼@56½c; Southern wheat, by sample 58½@60c; do on grade 57@60c. Corn strong; mixed spot 48¼@48⅛c; March 48¼c; May 49@49¼c; steamer mixed 47¼@47⅜c; Southern white corn 48½@49c; do yellow 48@48½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 36@37c; No. 2 mixed, do 34@34½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 9—Galveston, steady at 5 11-16—net receipts 2,106 bales, Norfolk, firm at 5 5-16c—net receipts 841 bales Baltimore, nominal at 5⅞c—net receipts —bales; Boston, quiet at 5 13-16c—net receipts 1.077 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¼—net receipts 412 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6⅛—net receipts 61 bales; Savannah, firm at 5 5-16c—net receipts 1,741 bales; New Orleans, very firm 5 5-16—net receipts 7,788 bales; Mobile, firm at 5½c—net receipts 254 bales; Memphis, firm at 5⅛c—net receipts 1,154 bales; Augusta, firm at 5 7-16@5⅛c—net receipts 174 bales; Charleston, firmer at 5¼—net receipts 588 bales; Cincinnati, steady at 5½c—net receipts 897 bales; Louisville, firm at 5⅜c; St. Louis, firm at 5 1-16c—net receipts 401 bales; Houston, steady at 5½c—net receipts 1,960 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—12.30.—Cotton, demand fair and prices hardening; American middling 3 1-16d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,000 were American; speculation and exports 1,000 bales. Receipts 16,000 bales, of which 14,100 were American. Futures opened steady and demand fair: American middling: April and May 3 3-64@3 4-64d; May and June 3 4 64@3 5 64d. June and July 3 5-64d; July and August 3 7 64@3 8.64d; August and September 3 8-64@3 9-64d; September and October 3 10 64d; October and November 3 11 64d; November and December 3 12 64d. Futures steady.

1 P M—Cotton, American middling: March 3 3 32d buyer; March and April 3 6 64d; April and May 3 4-64@3 5 64d; May and June 3 5-64@3 6 64d; June and July 3 6-64@3 7 64d, buyer; July and August 3 8 64d, buyer; August and September 3 9 64@3 10-64d, seller; September and October 3 10-64@3 11-64d; October and November 3 12-64d, seller; November and December 3 13 64d, buyer; December and January 3 14-64@3 15 64d, seller. Futures closed quiet.

1 P. M.—American middling fair, 3 11-16d; good middling 3⅛d; low middling 2 31-32d; good ordinary 2 27-32d; ordinary 2 2 32d.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

MARINE.

Port Almanac—March 10.

Sun Rises	6.18 A M
Sun Sets	6.03 P M
Day's Length	11 h 27 m
High Water at Southport	12 45 A M
High Water at Wilmington	2 32 A M

ARRIVED.

Ger barque Louis, 590 tons, Wegener, Barrow, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Ger barque Fritz, 412 tons, Bradhering, La Rochelle.

CLEARED

Steamship Croatan, Hansen, New York, H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 10, 1895.

BARQUES.

Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arnds, E Peschau & Co.

Ceres (Ger), — tons, Bulow, E Peschau & Co.

Esmeralda (Rus), 378 tons, Karisson, ——

Theodore (Nor), 998 tons, Gustavsen, Heide & Co.

Biskop Brun (Nor), 582 tons, Neilsen, Heide & Co.

Georges Valentine (Br), 767 tons, Bernard, Heide & Co.

Marion S Harris (Am), 332 tons, Gardener, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Henry Norwell, 507 tons, Cushman, Navassa Guano Co.

BRIGS.

Richard T Green, 289 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Rillie S Derby, 398 tons, Naylor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 318 tons, Miller, J T Riley & Co

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION
POWDER.

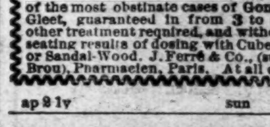
POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y



BROU'S
INJECTION.
A PERMANENT CURE
of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required, and without the nauseating results of dosing with Cubebs, Copaiba or Sandal-Wood. J. Ferré & Co., (successors to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

ap 9 1y sun

The Giles & Murchison

Stock
—OF—
Hardware
Tinware Etc.,
To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices, As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.

jan 1 tf

Cash Paid
—FOR—
Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

30 CENTS PER POUND

for it in Boston and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
jan 27 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

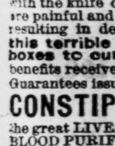
Castoria is **Dr. Samuel Pitcher's** prescription for **Infants and Children.** It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

J. HICKS BUNTING, Y. M. C. A. Building.

For sale by JOHN H. HARDIN,

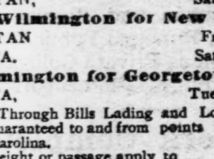
ap 2 D&W 1y ch sat Wilmington N. C.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

FANITA, Saturday, March 9

CROATAN, Saturday, Mar. 16

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN Friday March 8

FANITA, Saturday, Mar. 16

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

FANITA, Tuesday, March 12

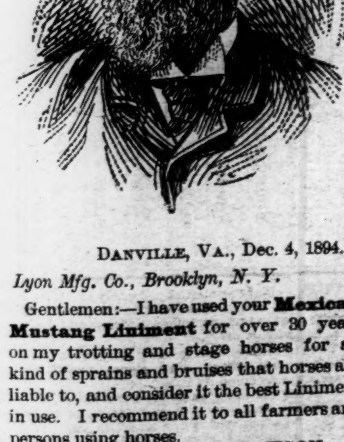
☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 3 tf



DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 4, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have used your **Mexican Mustang Liniment** for over 30 years on my trotting and stage horses for all kind of sprains and bruises that horses are liable to, and consider it the best Liniment in use. I recommend it to all farmers and persons using horses.

T. PAXSON,

Formerly of Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

[Transporter of U. S. mails for 12 years between Buffalo Lithia Springs and Scottsburg, Va. Owner of the celebrated trotting horse "Twister." Now proprietor of Hotel Normandie, Danville, Va.]

The Morning Star.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

MR. GREY AND MR. BROWN.

The Reason Why They Don't Now Live In the Same House Explained.

Mr. Thomas Grey was an old cat, who lived in a lonely little house at the turn of the road.

Mr. Brown was a nimble little mouse, who lived in the basement without paying any rent, and who got his meals by stealing from Mr. Grey's pantry when Mr. Grey was not at home.

One day Mr. Grey came home sooner than Mr. Brown expected and almost caught him as he was making for the knothole which he called his "private entrance" to the basement. Mr. Grey smacked his lips and stroked his mustache, for he dearly loved a fat and tender mouse.

"Good morning," he said politely. "Have you lunched?"

"Oh, dear, no!" said Mr. Brown. "I have had nothing to eat these three days past, and my sides are so thin that I have to button my coat tight so that my ribs will stay together."

"Indeed!" said Mr. Grey in a disappointed tone, for a thin mouse is poor fare. "And how does that happen?"

"Well, when a man has a wife and six children," said the mouse, "and has to feed them all, there is not much left for him. There is my wife now," he went on in a complaining voice, "just as fat as butter. You'd think she'd help forage, now, wouldn't you? Well, she wont. She lets me do it all, and she must see the condition I am in. And each one of those boys is twice as big as I am, just from overfeeding."

Mr. Grey's eyes shone.

"I should like to see them. They must be handsome children," he said.

"Would you?" said Mr. Brown. "Shall I go fetch them? They never stir a step unless I make them."

"Do so, Mr. Brown; by all means do so. I shall be pleased and proud to meet all of your family—all, Mr. Brown, if you please," for the old cat thought, "Seven fat mice are better than one thin one any day."

So Mr. Brown popped down the knot hole, and Mr. Grey drew his chair up, all ready to pounce upon the fat mice. But he waited in vain.

Then Mr. Brown, who had no wife nor a chick nor child in the world, but was a gray and good for nothing old bachelor, put a sign up in the basement: "To Let. Desirable rooms for a single gentleman," and went to live in a corn crib with some other bachelor mice like himself. Often in the evening he would climb up and look in the window at the old cat, sitting patiently by the hole, waiting, waiting for the seven fat mice. Then he would laugh and laugh until he nearly tumbled off the window sill.—Etheldred B. Barry in Buffalo News.

A Nursery Pantomime.

I've been to see the pantomime,
Where all the people speak in rhyme.
I wonder why they do.
There was a little girl like me.
Her hair was all in curl, and she
Had got a dog like you.



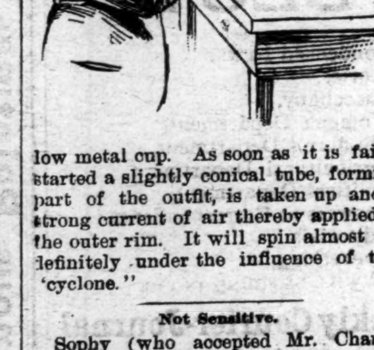
They danced a merry minuet,
Like this—stand up and bow, my pet!
For that's the way, you know.
Now, bow again, and once again,
And watch the steps I take, and then
I'll show you how they go.

Two Funny Babies.

The two babies of the Chinese minister now in Washington are very cunning bits of babyhood, though they do look a trifle odd in their queer little oriental duds. A lady who saw them for the first time the other day declares they resemble nothing so much as a couple of firecrackers.

Cyclone Top.

A new toy has made its appearance on the boulevards, says La Nature, and seems to be very popular. An ordinary flat top, formed of a disk, carved on the outer rim like a water wheel, is started off with a twist of the fingers in a shal-



low metal cup. As soon as it is fairly started a slightly conical tube, forming part of the outfit, is taken up and a strong current of air thereby applied to the outer rim. It will spin almost indefinitely under the influence of this 'cyclone.'"

Not Sensitive.

Sophy (who accepted Mr. Charles Fleetwood the night before)—Does Mr. Fleetwood strike you as being a sensitive man, Pauline?

Pauline (who doesn't know of the engagement)—Gracious, no! A man who has been rejected by 14 girls within six months and gets fat on it cannot be sensitive. Why, Sophy, what's the matter?

She had fainted.—London Tit-Bits.

A Humble Part.

Theodorus—I always read the parliamentary reports very carefully, but have never come across any speech of yours yet.

Bernard (M. P.)—How is that? Have you never noticed the words, "Cheers and hear, hear?" That's where I come in.—Stuivers Blad.

Bulwer-Lytton knew all the odes and other poems of Horace by heart. He translated large portions of Horace's poems into English verse.

The greatest celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles was held B. C. 1004 at the dedication of Solomon's temple.

Roman ladies had safety pins closely resembling the modern article.

The straw of rye is often of far more value than the grain.

HELD UP BY SNAKES.

AN ARMY ENGINEER'S EXCITING NIGHT IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Walking Stick That Had Nineteen Rattles—Roosting on a Bowlder and Surrounded by Wolves—A Buzzing Noise That Is Far From Musical.

"We reached the Wolf mountain, in the Big Horn country, one day in September," said H. P. Tuttle, formerly an army engineer, "while to the south were dimly visible the outlines of the Rattlesnake mountains. These names were given to these mountains by both the Crow and Sioux Indians, who regarded them with horror. Late on the afternoon of our first day in these mountains I sent all of my party to camp, about two miles to the southwest. Going forward with my transit to where I had sent my head flagman, I placed it in position and told him he could return to camp, as I had to remain in order to make an astronomical observation early in the evening.

"Taking off his belt, which held a huge revolver and a sheath knife about a foot in length, he handed it to me, saying that I might need it after dark, as he had just seen a small pack of wolves ahead. After he had gone I looked over the ground about me and saw that I was on a flat topped hill covered with large bowlders and small stones, but entirely destitute of vegetation. Seating myself beside a big bowlder, I took out my notebook and began writing up my notes for the day, when darkness suddenly reminded me that it was about time to make my astronomical observations. This was soon over, and I started off at a brisk walk toward our camp.

"I had not gone over a hundred yards when I saw, a few feet ahead of me, a long, black object lying directly in my path. I wanted a walking stick badly, and was stooping down to pick it up when I noticed the end of it farthest from me was white. Taking a match from my pocket and tearing a leaf from the back of my notebook, I soon had the desired light, and what was my horror to see that the supposed stick was nothing but one of the deadly green rattlesnakes, completely paralyzed by the chilly night air.

"Another light showed that the white object was the snake's rattles. So old was he that his rattles had turned white. Holding my revolver within a foot of his head, I fired and blew it entirely off. But now came another surprise, which for a moment made me tremble. The report of my revolver had awakened dozens of rattlers who had sought shelter under the loose rocks before sunset. The sounds came from all directions, and some seemed close to my feet.

"To one who has been in the forest and heard the noise made by hundreds of locusts he can readily realize my situation, for the buzz of a rattlesnake is exactly like the buzz of a locust. The only thing now for me to do was to stand in my tracks all night or make my way back to the bowlder from which I started, but there was a difficulty, for in the excitement I had forgotten the direction. But 'where there is a will there is a way,' and by stooping low down and scanning the horizon I soon detected the outline of my transit against the sky, and cutting off the rattles I was soon beside the bowlder and filled with excitement enough for one night.

"Sitting down by the bowlder, I made up my mind to pass the night at that spot and was soon sleeping as soundly as one can in the open air, with only a canvas coat and the mercury below freezing. About midnight I was suddenly aroused by something trying to pull off the shoe from my left foot. In an instant I caught the glaring eyes and outline of a wolf. He had given up his grip as he saw me move, and mechanically I seized my revolver, which I had left lying in my lap, and fired as best I could with my half frozen hand.

"A loud yell showed that he had been struck, and immediately a dozen or more wolves who had been close by set up a howling, which in the still night air could have been heard for miles around. For an hour or two all was quiet, when a solitary howl a few yards from me was answered by a dozen others not 100 yards away. It was too dark to see an animal of the size of a wolf more than 20 feet away; but, trusting to luck, I took the direction of the pack as near as possible and sent three shots at them as rapidly as I could fire.

"A couple of yells showed two had been hit, most probably by glancing bullets. Soon after this the howling of the wolves ceased, and for awhile all was quiet again.

"As soon as it was light enough I picked up the string of rattles which I had secured the night before and found there were 19, and as the 'button' was missing he may have had several more. A few rods from my transit lay the cleanly picked bones of a wolf which one of my random shots had killed during the night, and on which the coyotes had made a susbtantial meal, but, not satisfied with this, they had devoured the big rattler I had killed, head and all.

"Returning to camp, I ordered one of my men to cut ten small poles, not less than eight feet in length, and to wake me up at 10 o'clock. At that hour we all started for the place where I had passed the night. Here we found, as I had expected, the warm rays of the sun had brought out the snakes from their hiding places to bask in the sunhsine.

"We were greeted with a defiance not unlike that of a thousand July locusts, and the work of destruction began in real earnest. In one hour and ten minutes our bag contained 213 rattlers, varying from one foot to over three feet in length, and of a dark green color. Only two were found whose rattles had turned gray. We could have destroyed hundreds more had our time not been too valuable to waste in such sport. We saw but few rattlers after leaving this point, but the wolves made night hideous until we reached the Little Missouri river, a month later."—Kansas City Journal.

THE MAID OF THE MIST.

A Perilous Trip That the Stanch Little Craft Successfully Performed.

Everybody who has visited Niagara falls has heard of the Maid of the Mist. Her history is interesting. She was built in 1854 for navigation between the American and Canadian shores of the Niagara just below Niagara falls. She was 72 feet long, with 17 feet breadth of beam and 8 feet depth of hold, and she carried an engine of 100 horsepower. After seven years' service her owner desired to sell her. He received an offer of little more than half her cost if he would deliver her at Niagara, opposite the fort, and after consulting with her captain and pilot, Joel R. Robinson, he decided to accept the offer. Robinson consented to act as pilot for the fearful voyage, Jones, the engineer, agreed to accompany him, and a machinist named McIntyre volunteered to share the risk with them.

On June 15, 1861, in the presence of a large crowd, the little vessel left the dock, which was just above the suspension bridge, ran up the eddy a short distance, cleared the smooth water and shot like an arrow into the rapid under the bridge. When a third of the way down, she was struck by a jet of water which carried away her smokestack and keeled her over. But she speedily righted, and after receiving another drenching from the waves dashed on without further accident to the quiet bosom of the river below Lewiston.—New York Advertiser.

SECRETS OF THE HEART.

Deep down 'neath the bosom of the ocean,
Unsounded by plummet or line,
At peace from the storm and commotion
That rages o'er its billows of brine,
There are secrets that time shall not fathom,
There are jewels unknown to earth's mart.
As deep, as true and as precious
Is the voice of the fond, faithful heart.
—Jessie Bartlett Davis.

SAWDUST VALUABLE.

Modern Discovery For the Utilization of a Heretofore Useless Offal.

One of the methods whereby profit has been made from sawdust is the manufacture from it of oxalic acid, which is a simple process, producing a material in wide commercial demand in the art of dyeing and other chemical arts. As intimated, the process is not only simple, but the outfit for conducting it does not involve a large investment. The principles involved are not complicated, and the process can be carried out by cheap labor under the superintendence of a fairly intelligent director.

Oxalic acid is frequently met with in the vegetable kingdom, especially in combination with gases which destroy its poisonous character. Oxalate of lime is found in considerable quantity in the rhubarb plant. Oxalate of potash is found in the sorrel, and oxalate of soda in salicornia and sal soda. Formerly the acid was obtained from the sorrel, Oxalis acetosella, but more recently from sugar by the action of nitric acid upon it. The nitric acid and sugar are boiled for some time, then evaporated to dryness, and the oxalic acid formed is purified by crystallization from water. A much cheaper material than sugar is sawdust. In this case an alkali must be employed instead of an acid, as well as at a higher temperature. The operation is conducted in an iron vessel of suitable size and shape, and either caustic soda or potash is employed, the yield being greater with the latter.

Some recent experiments made go to prove that a mixture of 40 parts of caustic potash to 60 parts of caustic soda will produce as large a yield as when potash alone is used, provided the operation be performed in shallow vessels with thin layers of the material, avoiding as far as possible the fusing of the mass. Soft woods, such as pine and fir, produce larger quantities of oxalic acid than hard wood like oak. The proportion of the wood to alkali should not exceed 75 to 100, and the temperature should be about 480 degrees F.—Philadelphia Press.

Might or Right.

I have often asked my radical friends what is to be done if, out of every hundred enlightened voters, two-thirds will give their votes one way, but are afraid to fight, and the remaining third will not only vote, but will fight, too, if the poll goes against them. Which has, then, the right to rule? I can tell them which will rule. The brave and resolute minority will rule. Plato says that if one man was stronger than all the rest of mankind he would rule all the rest of mankind. It must be so, because there is no appeal. The majority must be prepared to assert their divine right with their right hands, or it will go the way other divine rights have gone before.

I will not believe the world to have been so ill constructed that there are rights which cannot be enforced. It appears to me that the true right to rule in any nation lies with those who are best and bravest, whether their numbers are large or small, and three centuries ago the best and bravest part of this English nation had determined, though they were but a third of it, that pope and Spaniard should be no masters of theirs.—Froude in Longman's Magazine.

Fortune's Freaks.

Twenty years ago a young man married one of the smartest young ladies anywhere round, and the young couple seemed to start in life with every prospect of happiness. But the girl was ambitious to be rich, and because she was not was very much dissatisfied. After keeping her husband in a peck of trouble for a time she left him and got a divorce. He went into bankruptcy, and she very soon married a wealthy man and rode behind a span in a elegant carriage. Today the former bankrupt is wealthy and prosperous, has a new wife and a happy home. Every comfort surrounds them. His wife of other days now lives in poverty and has to scrub for the bread she eats. Her husband's wealth, under poor management, shrank to worse than nothing. The roses have gone from her cheeks and the light from her eyes. It's as complete a turn around as one ever saw.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

WANTS TO BE A SLAVE.

A Young Married Woman Who Refuses to Be Emancipated.

Very often when a young married woman starts housekeeping she is favored with a circular from the Women's Emancipation league as well as with various more or less tasty literature dealing with "sexual" matters from an advanced point of view. The Emancipators address her in this strain:

"Recognizing that the slavery of sex is the root of all slavery, and that injustice to womanhood, especially injustice within the family, is the perpetual source of all other injustice, it (the "league") seeks the legal, political, social and industrial emancipation of women, as the vital and indispensable condition of all other true lasting reforms, and affirms these claims as paramount to all personal, sectional or party consideration whatever."

I have a deep rooted aversion to slavery in all shapes. There are women slaves among us, as there are men slaves. When I find a woman slave, I shall be happy to assist in emancipating her. But this does not prevent my sympathizing with the writer of the following letter:

"SIR—I am a married woman—I think I may say girl—of three months' standing, just entered with joy and hopefulness upon what I have been taught to believe the highest and noblest duties of woman. It may be that my belief and my hopes are delusions; that I am no better than a slave, and that if I submit to the injustice in store for me I shall become a party to all the other wrongs in the world. But is it kind to tell me this just now? Mightn't I be left to find out my mistake for myself? When I do, won't it be time enough to join the Emancipation league? I think it would, so I am trying to keep my delusion and my annual subscription until I have I seen how my lord and master treats his unfortunate slave."—London Truth.

Quotation Marks.

"Quotation marks are not infrequently misused in signs," said a stroller, "the marks being placed about names, as, for instance, the name of a place, or about some descriptive phrase in a sign, though the word or the phrase may really not be a quotation at all, but I am never surprised at any misuse of quotation marks, for I cannot forget a very singular idea concerning them that I had myself in my earlier days. I used to think that single quotation marks about anything meant that the words inclosed were sort of partly quoted, more or less, whatever that may mean. Perhaps that isn't a very distinct statement, but I remember well that I was quite tickled when later I learned that quotation marks were not signs to be used at the fancy of the writer, but might properly be used only to indicate actual quotations."—New York Sun.

BRAVE AND TENDER.

One Gallant English Soldier's Tribute to Another's Courage.

Though all our officers in the Crimea were brave, it was Captain Peel who inspired his followers with a part of his own nature, writes Sir Evelyn Wood. He exemplified the American poet's hero:

The bravest are the tenderest.
The loving are the daring.

This man, who never quailed, felt acutely every shot and shell which passed near him, but the only outward effect was to make him throw up his head and square his shoulders, yet his nervous system was so highly strung that even a flesh wound became dangerous in his case. In 1851, while crossing the Nubian desert from Korosko to Abu Hamed, where Colonel Stewart and his companions, sent down by Colonel Gordon, were treacherously slain in 1884, Peel dismounted from his camel to give water from his store to a dying bird. To this tender hearted man it appeared that our blue jackets should be encouraged to stand up to their guns like men, and he asked four of us—two Diamond's and two Queen's—to set the example in the battery by always walking erect and without undue haste.

Next day he, to my knowledge, although I did not see it, gave us a grand example. A shell weighing 42 pounds came through the parapet and rolled into the center of a small group of men, who threw themselves flat on the ground, which would not, however, have saved those nearest, for there were several boxes of powder on the ground, then being passed into the magazine. Peel, stooping down, lifted the shell, and, resting it on his breast, carried it back to the parapet, and, stepping on to the banquette, rolled the shell over the superior crest, on which it immediately burst.

The following day I had been relieved and was eating my ration—salt pork and biscuit—on one side of a gun when a shell burst on the top of the magazine on the other side of the gun. It created some trepidation, although the danger of the powder exploding was remote, unless another shell fell on the roof. The officer excitedly shouted to the senior lieutenant, "Shell burst in the magazine, sir!" Now, Ridge, first lieutenant her majesty's ship Diamond, was as brave as he was efficient and responded without concern, "Aye, aye, put it out!" but the shouts were repeated, and I was eventually obliged to abandon my dinner to stamp out the burning bags and fill up the crater made by the explosion.

While so engaged I felt some one alongside, helping me, but did not look up, for, with shells striking the parapet on either side, the position was not one in which I was inclined to linger, and thus did not notice it was Captain Peel till the work was done, when he ordered me down. This was the beginning of a friendship which lasted till his death at Lucknow in 1858.

MASSAGE FOR BLACK EYES.

Better Than Paint and Beefsteak For Obliterating Evidence of Fistic Encounters.

Those who make a business of obliterating evidence of fistic encounters in the shape of black eyes by painting the damaged optics no longer enjoy a monopoly of such business. This I was told by a pugilistic acquaintance whose experience entitles him to be regarded as an authority on the subject.

"Massage treatment of the region affected," he said, "will beat paint and raw beefsteak all hollow. But it should be applied immediately after the injury is received in order to prove thoroughly efficacious. It does not require an expert to do it. All that is necessary is to move the fingers rapidly and firmly over the bruised surface and to keep it up until the last vestige of discoloration has disappeared. The explanation is easy. Where the blow has been received the blood becomes congested. It is the clots of blood showing through the transparent skin that produces the black effect. The pressure of the fingers gradually loosens the clotted blood, which passes off into the general currents of circulation, and fresh and properly colored blood takes its place."

However, as a rule, the professional "pug" does not bother himself about accelerating the disappearance of a black eye. It is a sign which proclaims the fact that its proprietor has recently filled an engagement, and as such he is an object of envy to his less fortunate brethren. It is the man about town, whose overindulgence occasionally causes him to forget that discretion is the better part of valor, who is apt to profit most by the knowledge that massage, promptly applied, will remove the signs of mourning from an eye that has been in violent contact with some other fellow's fist, and thus obviate the necessity of inventing a story to account for it, which, however ingenious, will be sneered at by skeptical and incredulous acquaintances, some of whom may have "been there themselves."—New York Herald.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

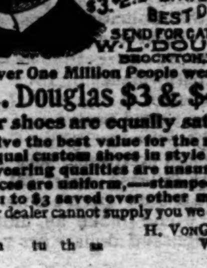
Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by R. R. BELLAMY & Co. under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. †

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich. we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1 00. †

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.

$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES'

$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

H. VonGLAHN, Wilmington.

jan 1 5m tu th sa

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST.

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Not Condensed

Not Revised,

Not Mutilated.

—BUT—

The Great

And Only

ENCYCLOPAEDIA Britannica.

Complete in 25 Volumes

The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best At as in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a theranus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The Original Price of $8 Per Volume.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

The Star Britannica Department,

9 and 11 Princess Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

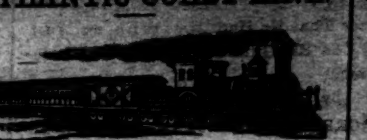
Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. jan 25 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 3, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.43 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 6.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2 13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6 35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville [illegible] p m, Savannah 12 00 night, Charleston [illegible] m, Columbia 5 20 a m, Atlanta 7 15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland-Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p. m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 6.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.13 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m. 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 12.58 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9 35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 25 p m.

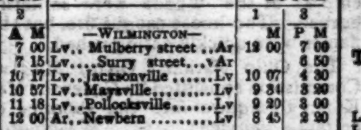
Trains on Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad leave Pregnall's 8.80 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12 48 p m. arrive Hamlet 1.30 p m Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.50 p m, Darlington 3 52 p m., Sumter 5.11 p m, Summerton 5 58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 3 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv... Mulberry street ...Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv... Surry street...Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv... Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv... Maysville Lv	9 34	3 20
5 06	11 18	Lv... Pollocksville Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar... Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. jan 20 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.

CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.

NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 "
4 33 "	Ar... Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ..... Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 00 "
12 13 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Av	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove.... Lv	4 23 "
11 06 "	Lv.... Rural Hall.... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 21 "	Lv...... Maxton..... Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	8 46 "
4 50 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday No. 15 MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur Lv	6 50 a. m.
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..............	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..............	10 55 "
Arrive Madison..............	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..............	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..............	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro..............	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South-bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

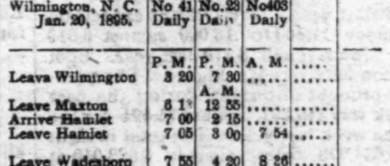
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 20, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Leava Wilmington	3 20	7 30	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 1?	12 55	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 15	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	3 00	7 54	.....
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 20	8 26	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25	......
Leave Charlotte			10 25	......
Leave Lincolnton			11 47	......
			P. M.	.....
Leave Shelby			12 4?	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 25	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 40	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.30 a m	11.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.18 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7.50 a m

Schedple between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.50 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

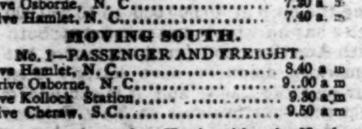
V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON

EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats.

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION.

Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon. ARTHUR F. GRAY, Mill Architect and Engineer, Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAR. 10, 1895

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

The Situation at Hot Springs, Arkansas—Many Deaths from the Disease—Hospitals Crowded With Patients.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 9.—A letter received by R. W. Adams, of this city, from a relative at Hot Springs, Ark., states that the smallpox epidemic in that place is much worse than the newspaper reporters would indicate. The letter says that not a newspaper in Hot Springs dares to publish the truth about the situation, as the publishers have been told that if they printed the truth the papers would be burned and the offices wrecked. Correspondents for outside papers have been similarly intimidated. The letter describes the situation at the famous resort as harrowing in the extreme. Many are dying daily and new cases are being constantly reported. The hospitals are crowded and doctors and nurses are unable to give proper attention to the patients.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Higher—Hog Market Easier.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHICAGO, March 9.—May wheat opened at 54⅜c, sold between 54¾c and 55c, closing at the latter figure.

May corn opened from 45⅜c to 45¼@45⅜c; sold between 45¼c and 45½c, closing at the outside, ½c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c per bushel higher.

May oats closed ⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady to firm at yesterday's prices.

Provisions—Shorts in the product were given a brief respite to recover their breath to-day. The impression that the influence back of the late advance had not yet concluded their operations still prevailed. A feature of the trade to-day was the liberal buying of lard by Swift and Company. The hog market was easier, which had some effect on the market. Domestic markets were quiet. Liverpool was stronger and higher for meats. Shipments were lighter than usual. The cash market was fairly active.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Total Visible Supply.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced thirteen to fifteen points and closed strong, with sales of 176,900 bales. Liverpool advanced ⅛d. on the spot and one-and-a-half points for future delivery, with spots sales of 10,000 bales New Orleans advanced eleven to twelve points. Port receipts 16,145, against 20,663 a week ago, and 8,840 last year. New Orleans expects on Monday 11,600 to 13,000, against 6,519 last Monday, and 8,110 last year. Spot cotton here was ⅛c. higher. The quantity brought into sight during the past week was 145,397, against 71,594 for the same week last year. The total in sight is 8,624,973 bales, against 6,668,040 at this time last year. The *Chronicle* states that takings by Northern spinners thus far this season are 1,720,227, against 1,169,119 for the same time last season.

To-day's features: The bull side was the fashionable side to-day. Liverpool was active, both for speculative and investment account. Shorts over there were on the run; so were the German bears here, and they ran hard, showing excellent powers of locomotion. They were afraid of the outsiders, and they were also afraid of the bullish sentiment which animates the cotton markets all over the country. The enormous consumption in this country and abroad is something too well known to call for special mention, but in addition to this fact, which is an important one, and which has kept the stocks of the world down to a comparatively moderate stage in spite of the enormous receipts there is the undoubted cheapness of the price. Middling uplands were to-day 5 15-16 cents, against 7⅝ cents a year ago, 9⅛ at this time in 1893, and 6 15-16 in 1892. The question is asked whether the cheapness of the price does not fairly discount all that can be said against cotton. Everybody knows that the receipts are still large, but the bull movement now in progress, according to natural laws of speculation, is anticipating events. It is looking forward, not backward. The low prices are distinctly unprofitable in many parts of the South and will inevitably result in a reduction of the crop. The consumption of fertilizers at the South will be materially diminished; That is conceded by the most conservative element, and yet the use of fertilizers in the Atlantic States and in many parts of the Gulf region is essential to the raising of even a fair crop.

The bears are becoming scarcer. But there are still plenty of shorts in May. Some of the bears, particularly German bears, have been in the woods hunting for the fence. They found it and got out, but there is still game to gun for, and the bulls, having tasted blood, are in a fighting mood. Greeks were buying to-day. The trading was enormous. To-day the sales reached a total of 177,000 bales in two hours. That has a ring of old times in it. The total sales here in three days have reached the imposing aggregate of 547,000 bales. Yes, the bulls have tasted blood. And the believers in higher prices are far more numerous than they were a short time ago. The spot markets of the country show more strength. The New Orleans element that has been estimating the crop at 10,000,000 to 10,250,000 bales has hurt trade to some extent both with American and foreign spinners, but American spinners have latterly been buying more freely, and it is contended that the spot business at New Orleans would have been much larger during the past week but for the strike among the cotton handlers there.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The total visible supply of cotton for the week 47,754,909 bales, of which 4,413,709 bales are American, against 4,374,991 bales add 3,769,791 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 87,982 bales. Receipts from the plantations 105,967 bales. Crop in sight 8,642,973 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firmer at 36@36½c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 55@1 60.

CHARLESTON, March 9—Spirits turpentine firm at 33c; receipts 32 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 11 barrels.

SAVANNAH, March 9—Spirits turpentine opened at 33½c for regulars, with sales of 5 casks; market closed firm at 34c, with sales of 106 casks; receipts 108 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,532 barrels at yesterday's closing quotations and 713 barrels at the advance at the close; prices are—A, B and C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 25, F $1 50, G $1 65, H $1 95, I $2 05, K $2 20, M $2 75, N ——, window glass $3 30; water white $3 55.

A case of chicken-pox among the students at Yale College caused the faculty to order that every student be vaccinated.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Rumor That He Had Met With an Accident on His Gunning Expedition Unconfirmed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, March 9.—A telegram under a Richmond, Va., date was printed in New York this morning to the effect that a rumor was current in Washington that President Cleveland had met with an accident. Nothing whatever has been heard here of the rumored event. The Albemarle & Chesapeake authorities have heard nothing whatever from the President this morning.

[A special dispatch to the STAR from Beaufort, N. C., says that nothing has been heard there from President Cleveland's party.]

NEGRO EMIGRANTS.

A Steamer Chartered to Take Them from Savannah to Liberia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—D. J. Flummer, President of the International Migration Society, said that the reason the negro emigrants have not been moved from Savannah, Ga., is due to the fact that arrangements satisfactory to the Society and the emigrants themselves could not be effected within the expected time. The steamer Horsa, commanded by Capt. Wiborg, he says, has been chartered and is now being loaded for Africa, and will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on or before the 14th instant, thence leaving that port for Liberia by the 16th. In regard to the statement that "Negroes had been duped before by African agents," Mr. Flummer said that his company had had no connection with those or any other movements. The newly appointed secretary of the American Legation has engaged passage on board the Horsa and the captain is confident of making the trip in fourteen days after leaving Savannah.

NEGROES M GRATING

From Alabama to Mexico—Their Places Being Filled by Emigrants from Northwestern States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

BIRMINGHAM, March 9.—A special to the *Age Herald*, from Eulah, Ala., says: Within about forty days some five hundred negroes have emigrated from Green county to Mexico, and several hundred are now awaiting arrival of trains to take them away. They are sacrificing their mules, horses, cattle, etc., to enable them to go, and renters are leaving plantations they have leased for this year. Owing to the late date other renters cannot be obtained to make the crop. This means much loss to the land owners and to the railroads, as the corn and cotton will not be grown to freight away. Much excitement exists among land owners ove the negro exodus, but it is probable that a great deal of the lands will be taken by emigrants from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and other states, and about sixty homeseekers from the Tippecanoe county, Indiana, are shortly coming to Eulala to select and purchase plantations for their future homes.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Prince of Wales is grievously ailing through some trouble with the veins in his legs, which has associated itself with previous varicose manifestations in his lower limbs. In consequence of his trouble it has been arranged that he make a prolonged stay at the Rivera.

The course pursued by the last Georgia Legislature in acting illiberally towards the State militia by refusing to make sufficient appropriation to permit of holding the annual State encampment next Summer, has demoralized the soldiers and precipitated disorganization.

A dispatch from Havana says Joaquin Pedroso Carlos and Jorge Aguirre, conspicuous members of the Matagas insurgent band, have surrendered to the authorities. Mataga and Matasa are the only conspicuous members still at large, and they probably will be captured soon.

Secretary Gresham says that he had received nothing regarding the report that the Captain General of Cuba had demanded the recall of U. S. Consul General Hamon O. Williams, at Havana. The only information he had on the subject had been contained in press dispatches.

The first and second teams of the New York base ball club played their first exhibition game yestercay at Jacksonville, Fla. It was characterized by fine team work, heavy and sure batting, and brilliant plays in the outfield. The team seems to have the new rules down to a nicety.

The exports of specie from New York for the week were $2,293,760, of which $1,814,400 were gold and $479 360 silver. Of these amounts $1,814,400 gold and $690 silver went to South America, and $478,670 silver to Europe. For the corresponding week of 1894 the exports were $1,030,673.

The Central Loan and Trust Company, of Russell, Kansas, one of the leading investment companies of Western Kansas, assigned yesterday. The liabilities are $350,000. The assets exceed this, but they are in Western Kansas lands and in real estate mortgages difficult to realize upon.

At Richmond, Va., while W. L. Greenwood was repairing a gasoline stove in the house of William Wood, colored, an explosion occurred and Wood's wife and three children and a servant girl in the employ of the Woods were seriously burned. The house caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

The Ohio National Guard Military Commission appointed by Governor McKinley to inquire into the shooting of certain citizens at Washington Court House by Ohio troops, under command of Colonel Alonzo B. Coit, while defending a negro prisoner from being lynched, sustains Coit.

The case of Oscar Wilde against the Marquis, of Queensberry, who was arrested in London at the instance of Wilde, upon the allegation that the Marquis had grossly libeled him, was heard yesterday in the Great Marlborough Street Police Court. The Marquis was formally committed for trial, his bail was continued and he was again released.

Yesterday morning at 2.20 o'clock the engine on the Georgia Railroad freight train from Atlanta to Augusta broke loose from the tender at the sixty-first mile post, just beyond Barnet and Walter Hackery, fireman, who was in the act of stepping from the engine to the tender to put coal in the furnace, fell through to the track and the entire train of twelve cars passed over him, cutting him into minute pieces and killing him instantly. He was unmarried and lived in Augusta.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Burnley Taylor, Commissioner of the Revenue of King William county, Va., who was arrested Thursday on the charge of forging an order on the Commonwealth for the maintenance of a lunatic, was before the Police Court in Richmond yesterday, and was sent on to the grand jury. Bail was refused. Three additional warrants for similar offences have been served on Taylor.

The hearing on the petition brought by S. A. L. against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railaoad of Atlanta was postponed. The latter road is still enjoyed from boycotting the Seaboard.

Schooner Joel F. Shepard has arrived at New York. She sailed from Hampton Roads February 4th with coal from Norfolk for Quincy Point, Mass., and had not since been heard from. It was supposed that she had been lost in the February blizzard.

A party of ten members of the Massachusetts Legislature is expected to arrive in Atlanta Monday, accompanied by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, mechanical engineer, of Charlotte, N. C. This party is appointed to investigate the cause of the removal of cotton mills to the South.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Twenty-Five Choice Novels for One Coupon and One Dollar—Note the Authors.

Examine this list of standard novels. You can get the 25 books for one coupon and One Dollar, and they will be sent post-paid to any address. See announcement in another column for coupon and complete list of books.

THESE 25 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

No. 51—A Rogue's Life; By Wilkie Collins.
No. 50—Treasure Island; By Robert L Stevenson.
No. 48—The Red Hill Tragedy; By Emma D E N Southworth.
No. 44—In Durance Vile; By "The Duchess."
No. 43—Meeting Her Fate; By Miss M E Braddon.
No. 42—Hickory Hall; By Emma D E N Southworth
No. 40—The Heiress of Hilldrop; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 35—Grandfather's Chair; By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 33—The Surgeon's Daughter; by Sir Walter Scott.
No. 31—No Thoroughfare; By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 29—The Wandering Heir; By Charles Reade.
No. 27—The Squire's Darling; By Chorlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 23—The Siege of Granada By Sir E Bulwer Lytton.
No. 22—The Sea King; by Captain Marryat.
No. 20—Mr Gilfil's Love Story, By Geo Eliot.
No. 19—The Armorer of Tyre; By Sylv Cobb, Jr.
No. 17—Rock Ruin, or The Daughter of the Island, By Mrs Ann S Stephens.
No. 16—A Study in Scarlet; By A Conan Doyle.
No. 14—Nurse Revels Mistake; By Florence Warden
No. 12—The Black Tulip; by Alexander Dumas.
No. 11—The Belle of Lynn, or The Miller's Daughter; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of Dora Thorne
No. 9—The Black Dwarf; By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 6—The Corsican Br thers; By Alex Dumas.
No. 4—King Solomon's Mines; By H Rider Haggard
No. 1—The Scarlet Letter; By Nathan'l Hawthorne

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

— Forty-nine Parts of the American Encyclopædic Dictionary may now be ordered. Send one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part. Take advantage of this opportunity to secure the best Dictionary and Encyclopædia combined at a very low price.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

Wanted—Salesman for California wines; $100 a month and expenses, with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, enclosing 5 stamps, W. A. Vandercook Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Turkeys and Geese just received from the country. I have a fine assortment of them that I will sell this morning at a bargain. Also Flour and tobacco at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

$75.00 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 16, Columbus, Ohio. feb 6 6t

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

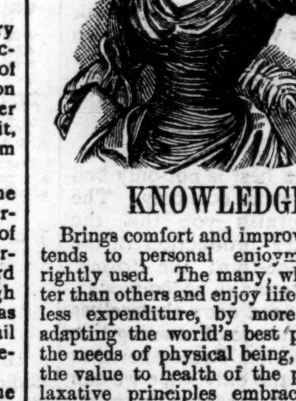
Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer fo quality, Portner's Beer for everybody, That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. s21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c51

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old news papers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 23 tf



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first in work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser.
Experts in Barbering,
11 South Front St.

CRIMINAL COURT CIRCUIT.

FROM THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY.

Speech of Representative McClammy on the Bill to Abolish the Criminal Court of New Hanover and Mecklenburg and to Establish a New Criminal Circuit.

[*Raleigh News and Observer.*]

Mr. Speaker: In the early days of the session I introduced a bill in this House repealing the several acts which created the Criminal Courts of Mecklenburg and New Hanover counties.

A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Rice the Senator from my county and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported as a substitute the bill which is now before this House for consideration. My position in regard to the Criminal Court of New Hanover county is too well known by the members of this House to require any elaboration at my hands.

I am not in favor and have never been in favor of the creation of offices for Republicans or Populists, but if the only way to secure the abolition of the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, as it is at present constituted, is by the passage of the Senate substitute, I will vote for that substitute.

Our friends, the enemy, have accused the Democratic party of many misdeeds, but all agree that no better judicial system has ever been invented by any State or government than that which now exists in the State of North Carolina. The system that requires the rotation of Judges so that no Judge can preside over the courts of his own, his native county, oftener than once or twice in eight years, unless it be by special term or by exchange of courts, cannot be improved upon and it is to be more desired than any other system in small communities and small settlements. The Criminal Court of New Hanover and Mecklenburg counties, as at present constituted, has within this circuit but two counties and the presiding Judge a resident and native of one. In the county of New Hanover especially, which I have the honor to part to represent on this floor, there is no case, however trivial, of which the judge is not fully apprised and entirely conversant with all its phases long before the defendant is ever put on his trial. It is in contravention of all the splendid system which the Democratic party has established and of which it is so justly proud. I do not intend by anything that I may say to cast any reflections upon the honesty and purity and integrity of the presiding judge of that court but we may all just at well recognize that we are all human and all given to the same errors and to the same failings and to the same predilections. Let me illustrate by citing you to a case or two of a number of cases which interested the entire State:

In June, 1893, the Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, North Carolina, failed. A great hue and cry was made throughout the entire State and especially among the people residing in the counties who do business with New Hanover, and it assumed such proportions that the grand jury of the Criminal Court of New Hanover county made presentments against the president, cashier and directors of the bank for violation of the banking laws of the State of North Carolina: the Governor of the State regarding it as a matter of State importance (the State having a large deposit in this bank) by virtue of the power and authority vested in him, requested the Attorney General of the State to asssume charge of the prosecution of these bank officers and the Attorney General, in the faithful discharge of his duty, prepared the bills of indictment against these defendants.

The day for trial came and these defendants went free. I wish to detain this House for a few moments in reading the proceedings which were had upon that trial and which were correctly reported in the Wilmington *Messenger* which I have now in my hand.

(Now read Wilmington *Messenger* containing report of Directors' trial)

The report is absolutely true with the exception that the presiding Judge instead of saying "inconsistent" stated that the indictments were absurd upon their face and this statement is borne out by what was stated by the counsel for the defendants which I have heretofore read. And in this connection I desire to state that one of the defendants whose indictment was nol prossed was a relative of the presiding Judge.

The Attorney General, Mr. Osborne, assisted by Mr. W. R. Allen, now ex-Judge, conducted the prosecution in behalf of the State. The question presented under the Banking act was a new one, and one never before passed on by any Court in the State of North Carolina. These bold prosecutors well versed in criminal law, and the Attorney General, who has perhaps no superior in the State, asked that the Court in its discretion might direct the jury to find a special verdict, in order that the point in consideration might be reviewed by the Supreme Court. This was denied by the Court, and the defendants were thus allowed to go scot free by this Criminal Court of New Hanover county. I will state that in the case of the relation of Judge Meares who was indicted, that when the indictment was presented that the Judge stated that he would not and could not try the case against his relative but the very same decision which acquitted the other defendants also covered the case of his relative and a nol pros was allowed to be entered in his case. There is one remarkable fact about the Criminal Court of New Hanover county which must carry conviction to every lawyer's, and I may say to every layman's mind, when I state without fear of contradiction that no lawyer residing in the county of New Hanover who is a regular practitioner in this Court is in favor of the continuance of the Court. The strongest and best friends which the Judges of North Carolina have are among the members of the bar who practice in their Courts, and there must be some overwhelming reason which produces this state of affairs which I state exists in the Criminal Court of New Hanover county.

The people of New Hanover county have been taxed to death to keep this Court in existence. I know it has been said that the Court does not cost over five thousand dollars a year. The only true way to arrive at what the Court costs is by seeing what the people are taxed to support the Court, by looking at the tax books and seeing how much money is collected each year from the people for Criminal Court purposes.

I submit for the consideration of this House the following figures, which are a true copy of the tax books of New Hanover county for the years of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and these figures show that there has been collected from the people in New Hanover county for the support of this Court each year not less than eleven thousand and up to thirteen thousand dollars per year. (Here take the statement of the figures.) The Judge receives twenty-five hundred dollars per year for holding twelve weeks of court, which is equivalent to three months' work, and if reduced to how much per month would make ten thousand dollars per year salary. The Solicitor of the Criminal Court in New Hanover county is paid twelve hundred dollars per year, when many of the Solicitors whose districts embrace eight, ten and twelve counties and whose entire time is consumed by the performance of their duties are well satisfied at the end of the year if they have netted twelve hundred dollars, when the Solicitor of this Court has no expense and no trouble and only six weeks' work in each year, yet receives from the county twelve hundred dollars, which would make an annual salary of ten thousand dollars per year.

As a matter of economy the Court ought not to exist. The present bill will relieve New Hanover county of this extraordinary expense and will give the money which has been collected by the thousands back to the people or will permit them to expend it for the education of their children. Oh, but it is said that I am opposing this bill upon personal grounds and that I, as a Democrat, ought not to stand in this House and introduce any bill or support any bill which would remove Democratic officers.

If my actions upon the floor of this House have not satisfied this entire body of my adherence to Democratic principles I do not hope to satisfy them. If the only mission of the Democratic party is to keep in office men who are untrue to the nominees of the party then it ought to die, and I state here, that the presiding judge and solicitor of the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, and, so far as I can learn, every member of their immediate household went to the polls and deliberately scratched my name from their tickets.

They are entitled to nothing at the hands of any Democrat upon this floor. If they believed that I was opposed to this Criminal Court and voted against me, they put bread and meat and office above party principles, and I state here that not only have these officers, but also others made the Criminal Court an issue in New Hanover county by reason of their constant assaults upon my candidacy by stating publicly that I was opposed to the Court. Prior to this I did not one moment intend to introduce any bill to abolish this Court.

We all know what a hard campaign we had, how many troublous questions we had to meet, and how badly we met them the present complexion of this House too sadly attests, and yet only one week before the election in my county a letter was addressed to me and to my colleague on the Democratic ticket, asking our position upon the Criminal Court. With the leave of the House I will read the correspondence that was held, and I will also state that I hold in my hand the original paper in which the names were written by the Solicitor of the Court, thus showing that he himself made the issue in my county. The same person whom I stated before refused to vote for me at the polls, that same person, who, for eight or ten years represented the Democratic party in the Congress of the United States, that same person, who six years ago declared in this very hall, when beaten in the caucus nomination for United States Senator, that whenever the Democratic party wanted his services they should pay for them, and the bargain should be made before hand.

The same person who four years ago in the county of New Hanover refused to vote for John D. Bellamy as candidate for the Democratic party for State Senator. And the very same person who before the last election, when I was nominated, stated upon the streets that if I was opposed to the Criminal Court that he could not vote for me or any one else who would vote to take the bread and meat out of his mouth. I do not think that the bread and butter brigade of the Democratic party are entitled to any consideration at the hands of the Democrats upon the floor of this House.

I am in favor of the present bill. It embraces a system for the trial of criminal cases which will work admirably, and will save great expense to the several counties embraced in this circuit.

Instead of the county of New Hanover, the county which I represent in part, being taxed from eleven to thirteen thousand dollars for the support of the Criminal Court, one thousand to two thousand dollars will pay all the expenses, and what is true of this county will be true of the other counties of this district. I have no fears of the verdict of my people. I know their sentiment, as there are 5 000 voters in my county, and only four hundred and thirty-odd have petitioned for the retention of this Court, and these names were obtained by the personal solicitation of one of the officers of the Court. At a public meeting held in my city on last Saturday night which petitioned this Legislature not to change the charter of the city not one word, not one demand, not one line of resolution asking for the retention of this Criminal Court. I know that seventy-five per cent. of the people who elected me to a seat in this House are opposed to the Criminal Court of New Hanover county as at present constituted, who will endorse to the fullest extent my action in this matter.

My fellow representative from New Hanover, Mr. French, knows the sentiments of his people, and I know the sentiments of mine, and we both stand here to-day and ask this House to pass het bill which the Senate has substituted for mine, and when you have done so you will have given the people of these counties a cheap and economical and good system for the trial of criminals.

I trust this bill will pass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

See the Lady's Foot.



Why does the lady show her foot?
The lady likes to show her foot.
Is the lady's foot so pretty?

Yes, the lady's foot is pretty, and the lady is proud of the fit of her shoe. She has on a pair of those neat, Nobby and pretty fitting Shoes she bought of French & Sons.

Would you like your foot to look pretty?

Buy your shoes from

Geo. R. French & Sons
108 North Front St.,
mar 10 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Coal by Steamer.

Now Landing by Clyde S. S. Croatan.

300 Tons

Choice Egg & Stove Coal.

It being impossible for sailing vessels to move by reason of the ice blockade North, I have had to freight Coal by steamer at much extra cost, although the price will remain unchanged in Wilmington.

I am now receiving several car-loads of Tennessee Coal direct from the mines. J. A. SPRINGER.
feb 22 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buttermilk Soap.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, but get the genuine. There are a number of so-called "Buttermilk" Soaps on the market, but not one of them is equal to the original. A fresh supply just received, 25c per box.

WRISLY'S CUCUMBER SOAP—The latest, 25c box.

Borated Talcum (fresh lot)— 3 for 65 cents. Call an get a sample.

BROMO SELTZER (large quantity just received) 10c, 3 for 25c.; 25c., 3 for 65c.

ALBADENT, 25c.— Best liquid dentrifice to be had. Cleansing and refreshing.

HAZELOIN CREAM is "perfectly splendid" for chapped hands and lips, and for beautifying the complexion. 25c and 50c per bottle.

Bunting's Pharmacy,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
feb 28 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Retail Dealers.

It is to your advantage to call and see us or write for prices on

Tinware

Of every description

Paper and Twine, Bags,

Glassware,

Such as Lamps, Chimneys, Fancy ware. &c.

Crockery,

Woodenware,

Baskets, Washboards. Clothes Pins, Axehandles, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Clothes Lines, &c.

CANDIES.

Largest variety of Penny Goods, Stick and Mixed Candies. Also Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, hats, notions, stationery, &c. We are leaders in low prices.

Yours to save,

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Next Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00.
Phone 118. mar 10 tf

Report of the Condition

OF THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.,

Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$133,013 78
Stocks	2,137 50
Real estate	6,600 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 00
Cash on hand and due from Banks	19 683 54
	$162,634 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses & taxes paid	2,718 22
Deposits	134,916 60
	$162,634 82

J. S. WORTH,
march 9 tf Cashier.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers

American, English And German

Hardware

Tinware,

Earthenware,

Cutlery,

Guns,

Ammunition &c.

sep 23 tf

THE

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Loans made in any section of the State at minimum rates on approved security.

No interest paid on deposits.

Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking.

Direct correspondence at every point of importance in North and South Carolina.

Special attention given to the accounts of out-of-town customers.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent at from $4 to $8 per annum.

Accounts solicited.

Capital. $125,000.00
Surplus, $30,000.00
Total Assets. $800,000.00

mar 1 tf

The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.
A. P. LEVY, Manager.
mar 8 tf

Geo. Mather's Sons Company,

Established 1816.

Printing Ink & Varnish Manufacturers

29 Rose St., N. Y.

A complete line of these celebrated Inks can be had of
H. A. MURRILL, Wholesale Paper Dealer,
207 E. Trade street,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
aly9j1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Laces. Something Special.

Summer Dressmaking starts early. "LACE SPECIAL." We won't say much about them, except that they are pretty, stylish goods, very desirable and marked at three very low prices. We will give you details when you call at our Lace Department.

Katz & Polvogt, 116 Market St.

Some Special Values this Week.

Dress Goods.

Its fearless action, tireless ambition—commands confidence of its patrons that shall rank it the Store of the State.

What other store could handle of DRESS GOODS we have.

Our Price.		Their Price.
34c	Blk and Navy Storm Serge,	50c
59c	46-inch Navy Storm Serge,	75c
$1	56-inch Navy Storm Serge,	$1.39
98c	54-inch colored Whipcord,	$1.50
35c	40-inch Fancy Cheviots and Plaid Fabrics,	59c
49c	Silk Finished Henrietta, all Shades,	75c
35c	" "	60c
9c	Colored and Black Danish Cloth,	12½c
13c	Fancy Crepons,	18c

Black Dress Goods.

Only the price with us—the qualities indisputable, and the bargain is made.

63c	46-inch silk fin'hed Henrietta,	$1
75c	" " "	$1.25
50c	40-inch " "	89c
65c	Diagonal stripe Batiste,	$1
79c	Satin striped Batiste,	$1.25
34c	Figured Mohair,	59c
45c	Fancy Weaves,	75c

Silks Slaughtered.

69c	Fancy shirt waist silks, brocaded satin and taffetas,	$1.50
69c	Heavy black Satin,	1.00
$1.15	Heavy black Duchese,	1.75
$1.19	Heavy gros grain Silks,	2.00
85c	Extra quality colored Silk Crapes de Chines,	1.25
89c	Beautiful line fancy Shirt waist and dress silks, $1.25,	$2
33c	Ki Ki wash silks,	75c

35c	32-in Pongee silk, all shades,	60c
49c	32-in extra Japanese silks,	75c

We have cut our entire stock colored silk velvets uniform in price with those of Lichtenstein's stock.

95c	Secures you the choice, $1,	$1.75
49c	1 lot changeable surah silk,	75c

Domestics—Linens.

8c	Yard wide lonsdale shirting,	10c
20c	Bleached sheetings, 10-4	32c
15c	Unbleached sheetings,	20c
8c	45-in bleached pillow casing,	12½c
55c	9-4 Hemmed bleached seets, ready for use,	75c
60c	10-4 " " "	80c
15c	Hemmed pillow cases, ready for use,	25c
12c	" " "	20c

all of the imported as the pride of the Twenty-third street Linen Department.

25c	Oil red damask,	49c
42c	Oil red damask,	59c
31c	Bleached damask,	49c
31c	Black damask, red border,	49c
62c	Satin Damask,	89c

Rugs and Mattings.

Moquette Rugs 18-36, 88c.

Moquette Rugs, size 36x72, exquisite colorings aud designs, value $5, sale price $3.49.

Smyrna Rugs, size 36x72, extra heavy quality, value $5.50, sale price $2.89.

Japanese Rugs, size 36x72, best quality, full size, value $2.75, sale price $1.89.

100 rolls China Matting, 40 yards to roll, value $6 per roll, sale price $3.98.

50 rolls Cotton Warp Matting, worth 35c per yard and $12.50 per roll, sale price $7.89.

The Wheeler and Wilson New No. 9 Sewing Machine

Is the best Machine in the world. Sold on easy terms. Ten dollars first payment, and three dollars per month afterwards. KATZ & POLVOGT, Selling agents. G. G. Watts, Mgr Machine Dept. Machine deprrtment rooms removed to second floor of Katz & Polvogt's establishment, 116 Market street.

Katz & Polvogt,
116 Market Street, Wilmington, N C.
feb 17 tf

HARRIS'

Lithia WATER

Harris' Lithia Springs, S. C.

A water that contains about one-third more Lithia than the Buffalo Lithia Water, and has not an equal in the United States.

Read what the most noted Physicians of South Carolina have to say for the Harris Lithia Water:

After a long and varied experience in the use of Mineral Waters from many sources, both foreign and domestic, I am fully persuaded that the Harris Lithia Water possesses efficacy in the treatment of afflictions of the Kidneys and Bladder unequalled by any other Water of which I have made trial.

This opinion is based upon observation of its effects on my patients for the past three years, during which time I have prescribed it freely and almost uniformly with benefit in the medicable maladies above mentioned.

When failure to relieve has occured, I have imputed it to insufficient use of the Water, for my experience teaches me that from one to two quarts daily should be taken from two to four weeks, to seure its full remedial effects. A. N. TALLY, M. D.
Columbia, S. C., October 8th, 1892.

CAMDEN, January 26 1892.
J. T. Harris, Esq., Harris Spring, S. C.:
Dear Sir:—I find great benefit from the use of your Lithia Water. I consider it a fine tonic, a general regulator of the digestion, as well as very efficacious in those diseases for which Lithia is considered somewhat of a specific. JUDGE J. B. KERSHAW.

My wife has been using your Lithia Water and is very much benefitted. I consider it in every respect equal to the famous Buffalo Lithia Water.
Abbeville, S. C. JUDGE J. S. COTHRAN.

For sale by the bottle or gallon by J. HICKS BUNTING, Druggist, sole agent for Wilmington and vicinity, Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.
may 28 tj

BEST

Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
Women's Department,
Children's Department,
Agricultural Department
Political Department,
Answers to Correspondents,
Editorials,
Everything,

WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Weekly Courier-Journal

A ten-page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper. HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.

PRICE $1.00 A YEAR

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL makes very liberal terms to Agents. Sample copies of the paper and Premium Supplement sent free to any address. Write to

Courier-Journal Company,
dec 28 tf LOUISVILLE, KY

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by Mail, - - - $6 a year.
Daily & Sunday by Mail, $8 a year
The Weekly, - - - $1 a year

The Sunday Sun,

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy. by Mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN,
dec 7 tf NEW YORK.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and Excellent for Placing Under Carets.

HOW TO PASS INSURANCE.

FAMOUS Paintings of the World.

The Largest and Best Plates,
The Heaviest Paper
The Brightest Descriptions.

Great Modern Masterpieces

Embracing 320 of the finest specimens of American, French, English, German, Austrian, Italian, Scandinavian and Russian Art, from the Principal Public Galleries, Famous Private Collections and Studios of Eminent Artists

The Work Complete.

Twelve Cents for each part, but only one Coupon required for any number of Parts.

"Famous Paintings" Coupon.

Cut out One of these Coupons from the STAR, and bring or send to us, with 12 Cents in Money or Postage Stamps, to pay for mailing, wrapping, advertising, &c. Fill out following Blank:

Your Name—
Street—
Postoffice—
County—
State—
PART No.

Address all orders to "THE STAR" Coupon Department, Wilmington, N. C.

CAUTION.—Place your stamps loosely in letter. Do not wet them, as they will adhere to the paper. Be sure to write your name, postoffice address and State plainly, so as to avoid error.

As we have to send orders to the publishers, several days—possibly two weeks—may elapse before the Photographs are received by subscribers.

Sample copies may be seen at the STAR Office.

It is absolutely necessary that you designate on the Coupon the Nos. of the Parts wanted. See "Part No. — ," at bottom of Coupon, and fill it up.

When no number is designated, Part 1 will be sent.

Address **THE STAR,**
COUPON DEPARTMENT,

The Southern Cultivator Dixie Farmer.

The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR $1.

Sample copies and premium list will be mailed free on application to

THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING CO.,
7dec 3w
JNO. WILDER ATKINSON. WM. MAYO ATKINSON